NOVEMBER, 1791] THE [NUMBER 3205.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1791.

Philadelphia, 26th Oct. 1791.

Secretary's Office.

WHEREAS the Surveyor-General, in purſuance of an act of the General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, entitled, "A ſupplement to the act entitled, "an act for directing the mode of diſtributing the Donation Lands promiſed to the troops of this commonwealth," has made the following report to the Governor, ſtating the number of patents that have been granted by the Commonwealth, for ſuch lots of Donation Land, as have been found, ſince the running of the Boundary Line between Pennſylvania and New-York, to lie within the juriſdiction of the latter ſtate. And whereas proviſion is made in the ſaid recited act for indemnifying, in kind, the perſons, who, by reaſon of the premiſes, have accidentally been deprived of the bounty, which the Legiſlature intended to confer:

Notice is, therefore, given,

By order of the Governor, that all perſons concerned may have an opportunity of applying at this office, to obtain the ſaid indemnification, *before the firſt day of December next;* when the Surveyor-General will aſcertain, by lot, the order of priority, according to which the perſons ſo applying, ſhall proceed to chooſe other lands, inſtead of thoſe that they have loſt as aforeſaid.

A. I. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

RETURN

of that part of the

TENTH DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA *DONATION LANDS,*

That, on running the Northern Boundary, were found to lie without the ſtate.

Taken from the General Draft of the ſaid Diſtrict, returned to the late Supreme Executive Council.

PATENTEES	RANK in the ARMY	NO. of *Lots.*	Quantity of *the lots*
Eneas M'Kay	Colonel	181	500
William Sproat	Captain	182	500
Arthur St Clair	Maj Gen	183	500
William Mackey	Captain	184	500
Francis Johnſton	Colonel	191	500
M. Matthews, widow of H. Matthews	Captain	192	500
Not drawn	——	193	500
Ditto	——	194	500
Robert Sample	Captain	195	500
Daniel Broadhead	Colonel	196	500
Not drawn	——	197	500
Widow and heirs of W. Thompſon	Brig Gen	198	500
Jeremiah Talbot	Major	96	300
Rev. D. Jones	Chaplain	97	300
Not drawn	——	98	300
Iſaac Craig	Major	99	300
Frederick Vernon	Major	100	300
Joſeph Morgan	Serjeant	206	250
Francis Murray	Lt. Col.	207	250
William Gray	Serjeant	208	250
S. Louden, aſſignee of R. Pendergraſs	——	209	250
Not drawn	——	210	250
Joſeph Daley	Serjeant	190	250
James Piper	Lt. Col.	191	250
James Neal	Serjeant	192	250
Thomas Chilcott	Serjeant	193	250
Not drawn	——	194	250
Ditto	——	195	250
David Ewing	Private	2076	200
Thomas Murray	Private	2077	200
Not drawn	——	2078	200
George Harvey	Private	2079	200
William Reynolds	do	2080	200
S. Loudon, aſſignee of John Greer	do	2081	200
John Bently	do	2082	200
William M'Intire	do	2083	200
M. Barnet, executor of Martin O'Brien	do	2006	200
Joſeph Banks	do	2007	200
Not drawn	do	2008	200
William Hunt	do	2009	200
Not drawn	—	2010	200
Ditto	—	2011	200
Joſeph Kinnaird	Private	2012	200
Not drawn	—	2013	200
P. Bœhm, aſſignee of Murtocks Sullivan	Private	1998	200
Abraham Morris	do	1999	200
Wm. Wilkinſon	do	1962	200
Patrick Dever	Matroſs	1963	200
Not drawn	—	1960	200
John M'Kewn	Private	1961	200
John Stricker	Lt. Art.	1985	200
Thomas Barlow	Matroſs	1986	200
Peter Liſk	Private	1995	200
J. Stuart, executor of John Tracy	do	1994	200
Not drawn	—	993	200
William Williams	Private	1992	200
Not drawn	do	1991	200
William Gill	Matroſs	1990	200
Not drawn	—	1987	200
James M'Ferrald	Lieut.	1988	200
Not drawn	—	2021	200
Joſiah Thomas	Private	2022	200
John Tom	do	2023	200
Wm. M. I. Chatton	do	2024	200
Evan Holt	do	2025	200
William Webb	do	2026	200
Joſhua Sedwick	do	2000	200
Jacob Dieks	do	2001	200
James Hutton	do	2002	200
Edward Spear	Lieu	2003	200
Samuel Bryſon	Lieut.	2027	200
Murty Thomy	Private	2028	200
Not drawn	——	2041	200
Ditto	——	2042	200
Robert Adams	Private	2043	200
A. Bemer, aſſignee of Philip Dennis	do	2044	200
Frederick Winkler	do	2045	200
Not Drawn	——	2046	200
Mervin Nixon	Private	2047	200
Daniel St. Clair	Lieut	2048	200
Not drawn	——	2049	200
Philip Buttinſton	Private	2050	200
Archibald M'Lean	do	2051	200
J. Nicholſon, aſſignee of Chr. Crow	do	2052	200
Anthony Petree	de	2053	200
Michael Lyn	Drummer	2054	200
Auguſtus Milliſock	Private	2055	200
John Dunn	do	2056	200
John Pine	Matroſs	2069	200
Thomas M'Entee	Private	2084	200
James Thornton	Drummer	2085	200
William Clark	Matroſs	2086	200
Robert Parker	Lieut	2087	200
John Shaw	Private	2088	200
A. Cunningham	do	2089	200
John Downey	do	2090	200
William Hopkins	——	2091	200
John Smith	Private	2092	200
Not drawn	——	2093	200
William Scott	Private	2094	200
Archibald Melone	do	2095	200
Not drawn	——	2096	200
Ditto	——	2097	200
Alexander Dow	Lieut	2098	200
Jeremiah Bannon	Private	2111	200
John Aiken	Matroſs	2112	200
Stephen Gilbert	Private	2113	200
Henry Overman	do	2114	200
Lawrence Burns	do	2115	200
Not drawn	—	2116	200
Edward M'Cally	Private	2117	200
John Ward, jun.	——	2118	200
S. M'Murray, exe. of Wm. Morrow	Private	2119	200
William Stewart	Lieut	2120	200
Thomas Jenny	do	2121	200
John Williams	Drummer	2122	200
Francis Thornberry	Lieut	2123	200
John Burrage	Private	2124	200
John Andrew	do	2125	200
Not drawn	—	2126	200
James Cawhawk	Private	2139	200
David Crowley	do	2140	200
Job Reiley	do	2141	200
Patrick Murray	do	2142	200
Michael Walt	do	2143	200
Elizabeth, widow of John Rowland	do	2144	200
Joſeph Ferguſon	do	2145	200
Robert Campbell	do	2146	200
Wm. Baird, admi. of John Lawrence	do	2147	200
John M'Pherſon	——	2148	200
Thomas Campbell	Lieut	2149	200
S. Loudon, aſſignee of John Spalding	Drumme	2150	200
Not drawn	——	2151	200
Peter Ripley	Private	2152	200
Not drawn	——	2153	200
Michael M'Chriſtie	Private	2154	200
John Donnell, aſſig. of Thomas Varden	do	2167	200
Peter Boon	Matroſs	2168	200
Not drawn	——	2169	200
Peter Sunckle	Private	2170	200

The following is a Liſt of Surveys, through which the Northern Boundary-Line paſſes, and cuts off a conſiderable Part of them.

PATENTEES.	Rank in the Army.	Number of the Lots.	Quantity in each Lot.
Robert Coltman	Capt	185	500
Peter Boyer	Ditto	190	500
David Ziglar	Ditto	199	500
George Tudor	Major	95	300
William Lee	Serjeant	205	200
Joſeph B. Webſter	Ditto	196	200
Phil. Bœhm, aſſign. of Joſ. Fletcher	Private	2075	200
John Stoy,	Lieut	2014	200
John Markland	Ditto	1997	200
Widow & children of James Harrold	Private	1964	200
Matthew Smith	Ditto	1959	200
Not drawn		1984	200
Ditto		1989	200
Samuel Crawford	Private	2029	200
Solomon Wiſer	Ditto	2040	200
John M'Carthy	Matroſs	2057	200
Roger M'Cullough	Private	2068	200
William Ent	Ditto	2099	200
Adam Anderſon	Ditto	2110	200
Daniel M'Gee	Matroſs	2137	200
Patrick M'Croſſan	Private	2138	200
John Eckholtz	Ditto	2155	200
Richard Burrance	Ditto	2166	200

Total amount of Acres, 38,350

Lots not drawn,
3 of 500 each, 1500
1 of 300 300
3 of 250 750
24 of 200 4800
7,350

Amount of Lots drawn, 31,000

Daniel Broadhead, S. G.

SPEECH of the PRESIDENT of the United States to both HOUSES of CONGRESS.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I MEET you upon the preſent occaſion, with the feelings which are naturally inſpired by a ſtrong impreſſion of the proſperous ſituation of our common country, and by a perſuaſion equally ſtrong, that the labors of the ſeſſion which has juſt commenced, will, under the guidance of the ſpirit no leſs prudent than patriotic, iſſue in meaſures conducive to the ſtability and increaſe of national proſperity.

Numerous as are the providential bleſſings which demand our grateful acknowledgments—the abundance with which another year has again rewarded the huſbandman, is too important to eſcape recollection.

Your own obſervations, in your reſpective ſituations, will have ſatisfied you of the progreſſive ſtate of agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and navigation; in tracing their cauſes, you will have remarked, with particular pleaſure, the happy effects of that revival of confidence, public as well as private, to which the conſtitution and laws of the United States have ſo eminently contributed; and you will have obſerved with no leſs intereſt, new and deciſive proofs of the increaſing reputation and credit of the nation.---But you, neverthele ſs, cannot fail to derive ſatisfaction from the confirmation of theſe circumſtances, which will be diſcloſed in the ſeveral official communications that will be made to you in the courſe of your deliberations.

The rapid ſubſcriptions to the Bank of the United States, which completed the ſum allowed to be ſubſcribed in a ſingle day, is among the ſtriking and pleaſing evidences which preſent themſelves, not only of confidence in the government, but of reſources in the community.

In the interval of your receſs, due attention has been paid to the execution of the different objects which were ſpecially provided for by the laws and reſolutions of the laſt ſeſſion.

Among the moſt important of theſe is the defence and ſecurity of the weſtern frontiers. To accompliſh it on the moſt humane principles, was a primary wiſh.

Accordingly at the ſame time that treaties have been proviſionally concluded, and other proper means uſed to attach the wavering, and to confirm in their friendſhip, the well-diſpoſed tribes of Indians---effectual meaſures have been adopted to make thoſe of a hoſtile deſcription ſenſible that a pacification was deſired upon terms of moderation and juſtice.

Theſe meaſures having proved unſucceſsful, it became neceſſary to convince the refractory of the power of the United States to puniſh their depredations; offenſive operations have therefore been directed: to be conducted, however, as conſiſtently as poſſible with the dictates of humanity. Some of theſe have been crowned with full ſucceſs, and others are yet depending. The expeditions which have been completed, were carried on under the authority, and at the expence of the United States, by the militia of Kentucky; whoſe enterprize, intrepidity and good conduct are entitled to peculiar commendation.

Overtures of peace are ſtill continued to the deluded tribes, and conſiderable numbers of individuals belonging to them have lately renounced all further oppoſition, removed from their former ſituations, and placed themſelves under the immediate protection of the United States.

It is ſincerely to be deſired, that all need of coertion, in future, may ceaſe; and, that an intimate intercourſe may ſucceed; calculated to advance the happineſs of the Indians, and to attach them firmly to the United States.

In order to this, it ſeems neceſſary---

That they ſhould experience the benefits of an impartial diſpenſation of juſtice;

That the mode of alienating their lands, the main ſource of diſcontent and war, ſhould be ſo defined and regulated, as to obviate impoſition, and, as far as may be practicable, controverſy concerning the reality and extent of the alienations which are made;

That commerce with them ſhould be promoted, under regulations tending to ſecure an equitable deportment towards them, and that ſuch rational experiments ſhould be made, for imparting to them the bleſſings of civilization, as may from time to time, ſuit their condition;

That the executive of the United States ſhould be enabled to employ the means to which the Indians have been long accuſtomed, for uniting their immediate intereſts with the preſervation of peace; and

That efficacious proviſion ſhould be made for inflicting adequate penalties upon all thoſe, who, by violating their rights, ſhall infringe the treaties, and endanger the peace of the union.

A ſyſtem correſponding with the mild principles of religion and philanthropy towards an unenlightened race of men, whoſe happineſs materially depends on the conduct of the United States, would be as honorable to the national character, as conformable to the dictates of ſound policy.

The power ſpecially veſted in me by the act laying certain duties on diſtilled ſpirits, which reſpects the ſub-diviſions of the diſtricts into ſurveys, the appointment of officers, and the aſſignment of compenſations, have likewiſe been carried into effect. In a matter in which both materials and experience were wanting to guide the calculation, it will be readily conceived, that there muſt have been difficulty in ſuch an adjuſtment of the rates of compenſation, as would conciliate a reaſonable competency with a proper regard to the limits preſcribed by the law. It is hoped that the circumſpection which has been uſed will be found, in the reſult, to have ſecured the laſt of the two objects; but it is probable that, with a view to the firſt, in ſome inſtances, a reviſion of the proviſion will be found adviſable.

The impreſſions with which this law has been received by the community, have been, upon the whole, ſuch as were to be expected among enlightened and well diſpoſed citizens, from the propriety and neceſſity of the meaſure. The novelty, however, of the tax, in a conſiderable part of the United States, and a miſconception of ſome of its proviſions, have given occaſion, in particular places, to ſome degree of diſcontent. But it is ſatisfactory to know, that this diſpoſition yields to proper explanations and more juſt apprehenſions of the true nature of the law; and I entertain a full confidence, that it will, in all, give way to motives which ariſe out of a juſt ſenſe of duty, and a virtuous regard to the public welfare.

If there are any circumſtances in the law, which, conſiſtently with its main deſign, may be ſo varied as to remove any well intentioned objections that may happen to exiſt, it will conſiſt with a wiſe moderation to make the proper variations. It is deſirable, on all occaſions, to unite with a ſteady and firm adherence to conſtitutional and neceſſary acts of government, the fulleſt evidence of a diſpoſition, as far as may be practicable, to conſult the wiſhes of every part of the community, and to lay the foundations of public adminiſtration in the affections of the people.

Purſuant to the authority contained in the ſeveral acts on that ſubject, a diſtrict of ten mile ſquare, for the permanent ſeat of the government of the United States, has been fixed and announced by proclamation; which diſtrict will comprehend lands on both ſides of the river Potowmac, and the towns of Alexandria and George-Town. A city has alſo been laid out, agreeably to a plan which will be placed before Congreſs: and as there is a proſpect, favored by the rate of ſales which have already taken place, of ample funds for carrying on the neceſſary public buildings, there is every expectation of their due progreſs.

The completion of the cenſus of the inhabitants, for which proviſion was made by law, has been duly notified, (excepting one inſtance, in which the return has been informal, and another, in which it has been omitted or miſcarried) and the returns of the officers who were charged with this duty, which will be laid before you, will give you the pleaſing aſſurance, that the preſent population of the United States borders on four millions of perſons.

It is proper alſo to inform you that a further loan of two millions and one half of florins has been completed in Holland; the terms of which are ſimilar to thoſe of the one laſt announced, except as to a ſmall reduction of charges. Another on like terms for ſix millions of florins, had been ſet on foot under circumſtances that aſſured an immediate completion.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

Two treaties which have been proviſionally concluded with the Cherokees, and the ſix nations of Indians, will be laid before you, for your conſideration and ratification.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

In entering upon the diſcharge of your legiſlative truſt you muſt anticipate with pleaſure, that many of the difficulties, neceſſarily incident to the firſt arrangements of a new government, for an extenſive country, have been happily ſurmounted by the zealous and judicious exertions of your predeceſſors, in co-operation with the other branch of the legiſlature. The important objects which remain to be accompliſhed, will, I am perſuaded, be conducted upon principles equally comprehenſive, and equally well calculated for the advancement of the public weal.

The time limited for receiving ſubſcriptions to the loans propoſed by the act making proviſion for the debt of the United States having expired; ſtatements from the proper department, will, as ſoon as poſſible, apprize you of the exact reſult. Enough, however, is already known to afford an aſſurance that the views of that act have been ſubſtantially fulfilled. The ſubſcription in the domeſtic debt of the United States has embraced, by far, the greateſt proportion of that debt; affording at the ſame time proof of the general ſatisfaction of the public creditors with the ſyſtem which has been propoſed to their acceptance, and of the ſpirit of accommodation to the convenience of the government with which they are actuated. The ſubſcriptions in the debt of the reſpective ſtates, as far as the proviſions of the law have permitted, may be ſaid to be yet more general. The part of the debt of the United States which remains unſubſcribed, will naturally engage you further deliberations.

It is particularly pleaſing to me, to be able to announce to you, that the revenues which have been eſtabliſhed promiſe to be adequate to their objects, and may be permitted, if no unforeſeen exigency occurs, to ſupercede, for the preſent, the neceſſity of any new burdens upon our conſtituents.

An object which will claim your early attention, is, a proviſion for the current ſervice of the enſuing year, together with ſuch aſcertained demands upon the treaſury, as require to be immediately diſcharged, and ſuch caſualties as may have ariſen in the execution of the public buſineſs, for which no ſpecific appropriation may have yet been made; of all which, a proper eſtimate will be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
And of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I ſhall content myſelf with a general reference to former communications for ſeveral objects, upon which the urgency of other affairs has hitherto poſtponed any definitive reſolution: their importance will recall them to your attention; and, I truſt the progreſs already made in the moſt arduous arrangements of the government, will afford you leiſure to reſume them with advantage.

There are, however, ſome of them, of which I cannot forbear a more particular mention—theſe are the militia—the poſt-office and poſt-roads—the mint—weights and meaſures—a proviſion for the ſale of the vacant lands of the United States.

The firſt is certainly an object of primary importance, whether viewed in reference to the national ſecurity, to the ſatisfaction of the community, or to the preſervation of order. In connection with this, the eſtabliſhment of competent magazines and arſenals, and the fortification of ſuch places as are peculiarly important and vulnerable, naturally preſent themſelves to conſideration.

The ſafety of the United States, under Divine Protection, ought to reſt on the baſis of ſyſtematic and ſolid arrangements; expoſed as little as poſſible to the hazards of fortuitous circumſtances.

The importance of the poſt-office and poſt-roads, on a plan ſufficiently liberal and comprehenſive, as they reſpect the expedition, ſafety and facility of communication, is encreaſed by the inſtrumentality in diffuſing a knowledge of the laws and proceedings of the government; which, while it contributes to the ſecurity of the people, ſerves alſo to guard them againſt the effects of miſrepreſentation and miſconception. The eſtabliſhment of additional croſs-poſts, eſpecially to ſome of the important points in the weſtern and northern parts of the union, cannot fail to be of material utility.

The diſorders in the exiſting currency, and eſpecially the ſcarcity of ſmall change, a ſcarcity ſo peculiarly diſtreſſing to the poorer claſſes, ſtrongly recommend the carrying into immediate effect the reſolution already entered into concerning the eſtabliſhment of a mint. Meaſures have been taken, purſuant to that reſolution, for procuring ſome of the moſt neceſſary artiſts, together with the requiſite apparatus.

An uniformity in the weights and meaſures of the country, is among the important objects ſubmitted to you by the conſtitution, and if it can be derived from a ſtandard at once invariable and univerſal, muſt be no leſs honorable to the public councils, than conducive to the public convenience.

A proviſion for the ſale of the vacant lands of the United States is particularly urged, among other reaſons, by the important conſiderations—that they are pledged as a fund for reimburſing the public debt; that if timely and judiciouſly applied, they may ſave the neceſſity of burthening our citizens with new taxes for the extinguiſhment of the principal; and that being free to diſcharge the principal, but in a limited proportion, no opportunity ought to be loſt for availing the public of its rights.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

United States, Oct. 25, 1791.

ADDRESS of the Houſe of Repreſentatives to the Preſident of the United States.

SIR,

IN receiving your addreſs at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion, the Houſe of Repreſentatives have taken an ample ſhare in the feelings inſpired by the actual proſperity and flattering proſpects of our country: and whilſt, with becoming gatitude to Heaven, we aſcribe this happineſs to the true ſource from which it flows, we behold with animating pleaſure, the degree in which the conſtitution and laws of the United States have been inſtrumental in diſpenſing it.

It yields us particular ſatisfaction to learn the ſucceſs with which the different important meaſures of the government have proceeded; as well thoſe ſpecially provided for at the laſt ſeſſion, as thoſe of preceding date.

The ſafety of our weſtern frontiers, in which the lives and repoſe of ſo many of our fellow-citizens are involved, being peculiarly intereſting, your communications on that ſubject are proportionally grateful to us.

The gallantry and good conduct of the militia, whoſe ſervices were called for, is an honorable confirmation of the efficacy of that precious reſource of a free ſtate: and we anxiouſly wiſh, that the conſequences of their ſucceſsful enterprizes, and of the other proceedings to which you are referred, may leave the United States free to purſue the moſt benevolent policy towards the unhappy and deluded race of people in our neighbourhood.

The amount of the population of the United States, determined by the returns of the cenſus, is a ſource of the moſt pleaſing reflections, whether it be viewed in relation to our national ſafety and reſpectability, or as a proof of that felicity in the ſituation of our country, which favours ſo unexampled a rapidity in its growth: nor ought any to be inſenſible to the additional motives ſuggeſted by this important fact, to perpetuate the free government, eſtabliſhed with a wiſe adminiſtration of it, to a portion of the earth which promiſes ſuch an increaſe of the number which is to enjoy theſe bleſſings within the limits of the United States.

We ſhall proceed with all the reſpect due to your patriotic recommendations; and with a deep ſenſe of the truſt committed to us by our fellow-citizens, to take into conſideration the various and important matters falling within the preſent ſeſſion. And in diſcuſſing and deciding each, we ſhall feel every diſpoſition, whilſt we are purſuing the publick welfare, which muſt be the ſupreme object with all our conſtituents, to accommodate, as far as poſſible, the means of attaining it to the ſentiments and wiſhes of every part of them.

Anſwer of the Preſident to the Addreſs of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

GENTLEMEN,

THE pleaſure I derive from an aſſurance of your attention to the objects I have recommended to you is doubled by your concurrence, in the teſtimony I have borne to the proſperous condition of our publick affairs.

Relying on the ſanctions of your enlightened judgment, and on your patriotic aid, I ſhall be the more encouraged in all my endeavours for the public weal; and particularly in thoſe which may be required on my part for executing the ſalutary meaſures I anticipate from your preſent deliberations.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

ADDRESS of the Senate to the Preſident of the United States.

SIR,

THE Senate of the United States have received, with the higheſt ſatisfaction, the aſſurances of public proſperity contained in your Speech to both Houſes—the multiplied bleſſings of Providence have not eſcaped our notice, or failed to excite our gratitude.

The benefits which flow from the reſtoration of public and private confidence are conſpicuous and important, and the pleaſure with which we contemplate them, is heightened by your aſſurance of thoſe further communications which ſhall confirm their exiſtence and indicate their ſource.

Whilſt we rejoice in the ſucceſs of thoſe military operations which have been directed againſt the hoſtile Indians, we lament with you the neceſſity that has produced them, and we participate the hope that the preſent proſpect of a general peace, on terms of moderation and juſtice, may be wrought into complete and permanent effect, and that the meaſures of government may equally embrace the ſecurity of our frontiers, and the general intereſts of humanity; our ſolicitude to obtain, will enſure our zealous attention to, an object ſo warmly eſpouſed by the principles of benevolence, and ſo highly intereſting to the honour and welfare of the nation.

The ſeveral ſubjects which you have particularly recommended, and thoſe which remain of former ſeſſions, will engage our early conſideration; we are encouraged to proſecute them with alacrity and ſteadineſs by the belief, that they will intereſt no paſſion, but that for the general welfare, by the aſſurance of concert, and by a view of thoſe arduous and important arrangements which have been already accompliſhed.

We obſerve, Sir, the conſtancy and activity of your zeal for the public good. The example will animate our efforts to promote the happineſs of our country.

Signed, by order and in behalf of the Senate.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate,

The Preſident's Anſwer.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS manifeſtation of your zeal for the honor and happineſs of our country, derives its full value from the ſhare which your deliberations have already had in promoting both.

I thank you for the favourable ſentiments with which you view the part I have borne in the arduous truſt committed to the government of the United States; and deſire you to be aſſured, that all my zeal will be continued to ſecond thoſe further efforts for the public good, which are enſured by the ſpirit in which you are entering on the preſent ſeſſion.

G. WASHINGTON.

* * *

To be Sold, by public Vendue,

At the late dwelling houſe of Abel James, near Frankford, in the county of Philadelphia, on the 15th inſtant, being the third day of the week:

ONE deſk and book caſe, 1 high caſe of drawers, 1 dumb waiter, 1 waſh ſtand, 1 bureau and 8 leather bottom chairs, all of mahogany; 4 ſmall dining tables, 1 dreſſing table, 1 caſe of drawers, and 8 chairs with leather bottoms, all of walnut; 1 card table, 1 dreſſing table, 6 chairs with ſtuffed bottoms, and 1 arm chair, all of wild cherry; 1 eight-day clock, 2 large pier looking-glaſſes. 3 chamber ditto, 12 green windſor chairs, 6 cane bottom ditto, 2 arm ditto, 1 marble table, 1 couch and bed, 8 feather-beds and bedſteads, and ſundry other beds and mattraſſes, a number of blankets and other bedding, 1 caſe of pine drawers, 2 corner cupboards, pine tables, dough trough, plate rack, bottle racks, 1 barrel churn, 1 cheeſe preſs and vats, 1 large pair andirons, 1 ſmall open ſtove, 1 ten-plate ditto, iron pots, ſaddle, bridle and ſaddle-bags, grindſtone, a few ſeaſoned walnut boards, a flax-break, a garden roller, wheel-barrow, Dutch fan, 1 cyder mill and ſcrew preſs, 1 horſe, 2 cows, 1 cart and gears, 1 old farm waggon, 1 old poſt coach and family waggon, both on ſteel ſprings; ſpades, ſhovels, dung-forks, and various other articles. Alſo, a large boat, burden about thirty or forty tons, well built, and very ſuitable to carry wood, ſtone, mud to the meadow banks, manure from the city, &c.

Attendance will be given, and the ſale to begin at 12 o'clock on ſaid day.

HENRY DRINKER,
JOSEPH SWIFT,
JOHN FIELD,
CADWALADER EVANS,
} Truſtees of the eſtate of Abel James.

11th Month 1, 1791.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately, or any time before the 10th of 4th Month next,

A FARM, containing about 150 acres cleared, and 90 acres woodland; on the premiſes is a good ſtone houſe and kitchin, a large garden, with a well of excellent water a few yards from the door, barn and ſtables in good repair, a bearing orchard, 30 acres of Meadow, and 37 acres of red clover---the whole under good fence---adjoins the great road from Concord to Wilmington, is 24 miles from Philadelphia, 4½ from Grubb's landing on the river Delaware, and 7 miles from Wilmington.

Alſo to be let, and entered upon the 25th of 3d Month next, a Farm (adjoining the above) containing 50 acres of cleared, and 50 acres of woodland, a good ſtone houſe, with a large log kitchen, ſome out buildings, and a bearing orchard. Very little garlick on theſe farms. Apply to

JOHN DIXON.
No. 74, South Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

25th 10th Month, 1791.

WHEREAS the Subſcriber, living in the townſhip of Solebury, Bucks county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, gave to Jonathan Kinſey, of the ſame place, two bonds, viz. one bond in the penalty of eighty pounds, conditioned for the payment of forty pounds, payable on the ninth of April, in the year of our Lord 1792, one other bond in the penalty of eighty pounds, conditioned for the payment of forty pounds, payable on the ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord 1795; and three other bonds to certain attornies, for the uſe of Adam Swager and Magdalen his wife, viz. one bond in the penalty of eighty pounds, conditioned for the payment of forty pounds, on the ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord 1793, one other bond in the penalty of eighty pounds, conditioned for the payment of forty pounds, on the ninth of April, in the year of our Lord 1794, one other bond in the penalty of eighty pounds, conditioned for the payment of forty pounds, on the ninth of April, in the year of our Lord 1796 which bonds I gave for the purchaſe of a tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Solebury and county of Bucks; and whereas the title of the ſaid land has ſince been adjudged inſufficient, by trial and a verdict, in the Supreme Court of Pennſylvania, and the poſſeſſion thereof taken from me, I therefore forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of any of ſaid bonds, as I am determined I will not pay them, or any of them, unleſs compelled by due courſe of law.

* ISRAEL MICHENOR.

October 24, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of William Burns, innkeeper, in Marcus-Hook, in the townſhip of Lower-Chicheſter, in the county of Delaware, on Monday, the 21ſt day of November next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage and two lots of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Lower-Chicheſter, bounded by lands of Iſaac Dutton, Richard Riley, Daniel Howell and others, containing 14 acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of William Cranſton.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, October 27th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 30th day of November next, at the Court-houſe in Weſt-Cheſter, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Goſhen, bounded by lands of Iſaiah Matlack, Iſaac Haines, William Rattew, and others, containing 110¾ acres. The above deſcribed tract is about two miles from Weſt-Cheſter, two miles from Goſhen meeting-houſe, and near to ſeveral griſt mills; there are on ſaid premiſes, a meſſuage, barn and other out houſes, a ſufficiency of meadow and woodland, adjoining on the great road leading from Philadelphia by Straſburgh to Lancaſter. Seized and taken in execution, as the eſtate late of William Eachus, deceaſed.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Oct. 24, 1791.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN laſt night out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Paſſyunk townſhip, on the road leading to Gray's Ferry, near the three mile ſtone, A yellow bay HORSE, with a ſtar on his forehead, and a mealy Mouth, about 14 hands high, about 6 years old, with a black mane and tail, trots and canters very eaſy, his two hind feet are white, with two black ſpots on one of them, ſhod all round, and is a ſtrong well-made horſe; he had a lock to his foot when taken. Another bay horſe was left in the paſture when the above was taken, branded I. S. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe with the thief, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, and the Owner may get the horſe again, ſhall have the above reward, or five dollars for the horſe only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK DESHONG.

Philadelphia, October 28, 1791. *

PHILADELPHIA, November 2.

PENNSYLVANIA, ſſ.

BY THOMAS MIFFLIN,

GOVERNOR of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS there is great Reaſon to ſuſpect, from the unuſual Number of Fires which have recently occurred in the City of Philadelphia, and the extraordinary Circumſtances which have attended the ſame, that they have been wilfully occaſioned by ſome evil-diſpoſed Perſons:

AND WHEREAS ſundry good Citizens of this Commonwealth have repreſented unto me, not only their ſtrong Suſpicions reſpecting the paſt, but their juſt Apprehenſions reſpecting a future, Danger from the ſame Cauſe; and have requeſted that Meaſures may be taken, as well to diſcover and puniſh the Perſons who have heretofore offended in the Premiſes, as to prevent the Repetition of a Crime ſo obnoxious to the Peace, Property, and Security of the Community:

THEREFORE I have deemed it proper to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby offering a Reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for diſcovering any Perſon or Perſons, his, her or their Aiders and Abettors, by whom any Dwelling-houſe, or Stable, has been wilfully and maliciouſly ſet on Fire, within the City of Philadelphia, for the Space or Term of one Year laſt paſt; to be paid unto the Perſon or Perſons making ſuch Diſcovery, upon the Conviction of the Offender or Offenders in any Court of competent Juriſdiction within this Commonwealth. AND, beſides the Reward aforeſaid, I DO HEREBY further offer and promiſe to any one of the Perſons, who may have been concerned in contriving, aiding, or abetting the Commiſſion of any Crime or Crimes of the Deſcription aforeſaid (the actual and immediate Perpetrator thereof excepted) a full and free Pardon for the ſame, upon Condition that he or ſhe ſhall and does diſcloſe the Name and Names of his or her Accomplice or Accomplices, ſo that ſuch Accomplice or Accomplices may be apprehended, tried and convicted. AND all Judges, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Coroners, Conſtables, and other Officers of the Commonwealth, according to the Duties of their reſpective Stations, are hereby required and enjoined to employ all lawful Means for diſcovering, apprehending, ſecuring, trying, and bringing to juſtice, all and every of the Offenders in the premiſes, their Aiders and Abettors.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this twenty-eighth Day of October, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-one, and of the Commonwealth the ſixteenth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

By the Governor,
A. J. DALLAS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

IN ADDITION to the above Reward offered by the Governor, the Subſcribers engage to pay the Sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, on the Terms of the Proclamation.

JOHN BARCLAY, Mayor,
NICHOLAS WALN,
THOMAS FISHER,
JOHN MORTON,
MORDECAI LEWIS,
ROBERT WALN,
D. LENOX,
DAVID LEWIS.

The lateſt accounts from St. Domingo are thoſe brought by the Betſey, Crawford, and the Alexandria, Town, both from Port-au-Prince, arrived here on Sunday laſt.—The Negroes have riſen in great bodies near Port-au-Prince, and we are ſorry to hear that they are deſtroying every thing before them. The chief hope of redreſs ſeems to be, that want of proviſions will oblige theſe inſurgents to diſperſe. But on the other hand, it is alledged that they are ſufficiently politic to preſerve the canes, on the juice of which Negroes can ſubſiſt very well, as they break the cane at the joint, and drink the juice like new milk; this makes them as fat and as ſleek as the beſt proviſions.—A French ſhip of war of 74 guns lies in the harbour, without any troops on board; and the only aſſiſtance ſhe can afford is from the ſailors, who ſeem rather averſe to this kind of ſervice. A Britiſh 50 gun ſhip and a frigate arrived at Port-au-Prince, with arms and ammunition, but no troops, a few days before theſe accounts came away.

The number of Negroes in proportion to the whites, are ſaid to be about from 5 to 7 for one.

The people in the town are ſo much alarmed for fear of the ſtreams (that communicate water from the mountains) being poiſoned, that they get moſt of the water they uſe from the ſhipping; and many go on board thoſe veſſels to ſleep every night, and return to their houſes in the morning: this is from an apprehenſion that a maſſacre might take place in the night.

Theſe accounts alſo mention, that ſeveral plantations in ſight of Port-au-Prince had been deſtroyed, and the buildings burnt. Frequent executions of the Negroes took place, and it was common to ſee them hanging on the trees. Theſe puniſhments, however, do not ſeem to intimidate them, as they are very deſperate, and meet their fate with the greateſt unconcern.—A very large body of Negroes were encamped near Port-au-Prince.

Such are the melancholy relations we hear of the ſituation of the fineſt ſettlement in the Weſt-Indies. Perhaps ſome of theſe reports have ariſen from fears, and for the ſake of humanity, it is to be hoped that they are not altogether ſo bad as repreſented.

The accounts from Cape-Francois, by the Hetty, Capt. Clouſer, ſay that an engagement had taken place between the whites and the Negroes; and that after a very bloody conteſt, the Negroes were driven out of their entrenchments.

The Negroes made a ſtand of about ten minutes and then gave way; the number of killed on the one ſide was inconſiderable, but very great amongſt the Negroes. Some of the Planters raiſed men and fortified their plantations as well as they could: one in particular, aſſiſted by about 50 armed men, defended his plantation effectually from an attack by 200 blacks, the greater part of whom he beat off; but ſome of them retreated into a cane patch, to which he ſet fire in all quarters except at one paſſage, through which alone the enemy could paſs, and at this guns were pointed to fire on them as they ran out, the conſequence was that many remained in the flames and choſe rather to be burned than venture before the ſhot of the Planter and his party.

The Printing Offices are all ſhut at the Cape, having no ſupport ſince their principal patrons the Planters have been reduced to ſuch diſtreſs.

A gentleman who came paſſenger in Capt. Clouzer's veſſel ſays, that although the Negroes had riſen at Port-au-Prince, yet accounts from thence mention nothing of any injury being yet attempted—they had gone no farther in violation than merely to uſe threats to the whites, unleſs ſome privileges were granted them which they demanded, the particulars whereof could not be eaſily aſcertained.

Extract of a letter from New-Jerſey, dated October 27.

"We are in high ſpirits on the ſubject of the grand manufactory, the eſtabliſhment of which is meditated in this ſtate. Certain it is, that in a territory like our's (deprived as we are of the advantages of external commerce) agriculture and manufactures ought to be the main objects of our purſuit. The former is pretty well attended to in moſt parts of the ſtate; the latter ſhamefully neglected, although, in our circumſtances, nearly as neceſſary as the other to the welfare of the community. Several places are talked of as the ſeat of the manufactory, among which are, Kingſton, Spotſwood, Newark, and Brunſwick. Plenty of wood, and a large ſtream of never-failing water, are the great deſiderata towards ſupporting an American manufactory; particularly the latter, as many of the works ſhould be made to go by water, to ſave the expenſe of manual labour. In both theſe conveniences we at leaſt equal any ſtate in the union, and may therefore (if properly ſupported in other reſpects by the adjacent ſtates) rationally hope for ſucceſs."

Accounts by the ſhip Delaware, arrived here on Saturday from Charleſton, mention the death of Dr. Budd, for many years an eminent phyſician of that place.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, dated October 4, 1791.

"We are here in a diſtreſſing ſituation, reſpecting the Negroes. There is very little hopes that peace and ſafety will be reſtored until we get ſtronger forces into the iſland."

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, dated October 4.

"My laſt was by Capt. Shackford, of the brigantine Elizabeth, who left this the 19th ult. ſince which nothing material has occurred, except the repeated attacks on the rebel ſlaves, who always are defeated, but retreat to the mountains. When peace will be eſtabliſhed it is impoſſible to tell——buſineſs you may well ſuppoſe is dull enough,"

By a gentleman who came paſſenger in the brig Hetty, Capt. Clouſer, arrived here from Cape-Francois, which place he left October 5th, we have received the following intelligence.

On the 2d. an attack was made on the habitation of Mr. Gallifit, which terminated in the Negroes being entirely routed, with conſiderable loſs. There were only eleven white people killed and wounded in this affair, which laſted three hours and a half.

On the 4th. M. de Blancheland received a letter from the Negroe king (Francois) in which he requeſts ſome perſon might be ſent to form a treaty with them, the baſis of which ſhould be their emancipation.

The ſame day an embargo was laid on all the Spaniſh veſſels in the port, owing to ſtrong ſuſpicion of their furniſhing the Negroes with ammunition.

On the 3d. two Engliſh frigates which had carried the ammunition, &c. to the Cape, left that place, for Jamaica, with a requeſt from the Aſſembly of the iſland for 600 free Negroes, known by the name of the *Mountain Blues*, and alſo for a loan of 6 millions of livres, for the the uſe of the unfortunate planters.

One of the frigates left the Cape on the 1ſt. with the thanks of the Aſſembly to the king of England, and Mr. Pitt.

THOMAS WILLING, Eſq; is elected Preſident, and JOHN CAIN, Eſq; Caſhier, of the Bank of the United States of America.

On Monday laſt a perſon was brought before the Mayor of this city, on ſuſpicion of having been concerned in the late attempts to burn Philadelphia; he was, after examination, committed to goal.

Capt. Town, of the ſchooner Alexander, arrived at this port in 29 days from Port-au Prince, informs, that when he failed the embargo ſtill continued, and that 3000 Negroes were encamped at St. Marks.

The ſhip Dublin Packet, Stevens, who ſailed from this port the 26th Sept. for Cape-Francois, is put back diſmaſted.

The ſchooner Betſy, Hyde, from N. Carolina, arrived at this port, loſt his maſt.

The ſloop Friendſhip, Ford, of Egg Harbour, bound to Guadaloupe, on the 17th inſtant ſprung a leak, and after 7 hours foundered, the crew got into the boat, and afterwards was taken up by Capt. Ford of the brig Catherine, arrived at this port.

Capt. Lee, of the brig Hope from Jamaica, arrived at this port in 47 days. On the 18th Sept. off the weſt end of Jamaica, ſpoke the ſchooner Couſins, Frazier, of Kingſton, from Black river bound to Wilmington, N. C. 14 days out. On the 2d Oct. off the Cape of Nichola-Mole, ſpoke the brig Lion of Portland, N. H. from Boſton bound to Port-au-Prince. On the 3d Oct. lat. 19. 50. ſpoke the ſloop Peggy, of N. Y. from Curracoa, bound to New-York. On the ſame day ſpoke a ſloop from N. Carolina, bound to Port-au Prince. Oct. 16th, lat, 33. 31. ſpoke the ſloop Polly of Boſton, bound to Charleſton, 30 fathom water. On the 18th Oct. lat 36. 58. ſpoke the ſhip Three Siſters of Guernſey, Capt. Thrigget, from London, bound to Norfolk. On the 22d Oct. lat 35. 58. ſpoke the brig Jeſſe of Ayr, from Charleſton, bound to Norfolk. Capt. Lee further informs, that when he left Kingſton, ſeveral veſſels arrived there from Hiſpaniola, crouded with white inhabitants, ſeeking refuge and protection.

Capt. Blair, of the ſhip Active, arrived at this port from Havre-de Grace, on the 23d Sept. lat 43, 13, ſpoke a French ſhip from Bourdeaux, out 40 days. On the 24th do. lat. 42, 34, ſpoke the ſchooner Delight, of Nantucket, from Bourdeaux bound to Nantucket. On the 16th Oct. lat. 39, 3, ſpoke the ſhip Portſmouth, from London bound to New-York. On the 19th do. ſpoke the ſloop Betſy, of Boſton, 30 days out, no obſervation that day.

The Ann, Trindle, from New-York to Briſtol, loaden with tobacco and ſtaves, foundered off Minehead the 2d inſt.—The Captain, mate, and two of the crew drowned.

The brig Grand Sachem, Richards, arrived ſafe at Cadiz the 15th of Auguſt.

Captain Patterſon, of the Schooner Polly, arrived at Boſton from Liverpool, on the 8th of September, lat. 51, 31, ſpoke the ſhip Gen. Waſhington, Miller, from Scotland bound to N. Carolina, out 14 days.

Capt. Watſon, of the brig Jane, from Liverpool, bound to Rappahannock, put into Hampton Road on the 10th Oct. Capt. Watſon, on the 3d Sept. lat. 43, 50, N. lon. 33 W. ſpoke the ſhip Martha, of Whitby, from Philadelphia. On the 12th do. ſpoke the brig Hope, of and from New York, bound to Holland. On the 21ſt do. ſpoke the brig Kitty, from Dublin, bound to Philadelphia, out 6 weeks and 4 days, and the ſhip Willink, of and for Baltimore, from Rotterdam, lat. 31. 50, lon. 52. out 6 weeks.

Philadelphia Goal, October 29, 1791.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS.

Gentlemen,

Pleaſe to inſert the following in your paper, for the information of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia.

A change of the inſpectors being about to take place, agreeable to law, On motion, The board took into conſideration the conduct of *Elijah Weed*, the preſent gaoler, and are happy to inform their fellow-citizens, that his general attention to the various duties of his important truſt, merit their approbation.

Publiſhed by order of the Board,
JACOB SERVOSS, Secretary.

GEORGE MEADE,

Has for ſale, at his ſtores, on Walnut-ſtreet wharff,

A FEW pipes of three and four years old Bills of Exchange Madeira Wine, which he will diſpoſe of by the pipe, hogſhead or quarter-caſk.----London market Madeira wine, five and ſix years old.---Old Sherry wine of the firſt quality, by the hogſhead or quarter-caſk.---Three and four years old Liſbon wine, of a ſuperior quality to what is generally imported, by the pipe, quarter-caſk or larger quantity.---Choice old Coniac Brandy, by the pipe, tierce or larger quantity.---A few quarter-cheſts of firſt quality Hyſon Tea.

He has juſt received by the Pigou, Loxley, Maſter, from London, a few quarter-caſks of old Madeira wine---And

By the brig Mercury, Captain Stevens, from Dublin, a few boxes of Iriſh Linens, low priced and well aſſorted; a few bales of Red and White Flannels, and ſome Glue.

A few boxes Spermaceti Candles of the firſt quality, and Burlington Pork of prime quality.

He has alſo to diſpoſe of, a quantity of dreſſed White-oak Hogſhead Staves.

He means to keep a conſtant ſupply of firſt quality Madeira and Liſbon Wines, and whoever is pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, may be aſſured of being well ſerved.

He will, through the winter and ſpring, buy undreſſed Handſpikes--He is purchaſing Flaxſeed and Bees-wax, and will give the higheſt price for them,

N. B. A few Hampers of excellent London Porter and Taunton Ale, juſt received, and to be diſpoſed of. 4 w.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen out of the paſture of Samuel Foulke, of Richland, in Bucks county, in the night of the 27th inſtant, a ſtrawberry roan MARE, 15 hands high, three years old laſt ſpring, a ſtar in her forehead, a piece of ſkin knocked off between her eye and noſtril, a ſmall lump on her off hind leg, between the fetlock and knee, trots and canters well. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, and ſecures her, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

CADWALADER FOULKE.

Quaker-Town, October 28, 1791. *

TAKEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the tenth of this inſtant, a ſorrel MARE, eight years old next ſpring, well ſet, ſhod all round, a blaze in her face, three white feet, about fourteen hands and a half high, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid MARE, ſo that the owner may get her, ſhall have ſix dollars reward, paid by

JOHN SHOWALTER.

Trediffrin, Cheſter County, Oct. 12, 1791. ‡

HOLY BIBLE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public in general, and in particular to the Subſcribers to the edition of the Holy Scriptures now printing by Iſaac Collins, at Trenton, that he expects it will be finiſhed by the firſt day of the tenth month (October) next. He wiſhes that all who mean to become ſubſcribers, or who hold ſubſcriptions, would ſignify the ſame as ſoon as poſſible, agreeably to the original propoſals, as the price muſt be increaſed to non-ſubſcribers. The great expence attending the execution of this work, and the advantages derived from receiving part of the money in advance, make a difference of price in favour of ſubſcribers juſt and reaſonable. The Editor hopes the propriety of this meaſure will be apparent, eſpecially when, in this advanced ſtage of the work, he gives general and timely information, that all who are deſirous may not only have the pleaſure of promoting the undertaking, but reap the advantage of becoming ſubſcribers.

⁂ Subſcriptions will be received until the laſt day of the twelfth month (December) next, by Joſeph Crukſhank and William Young, Philadelphia; by Samuel Loudon and Edmund Prior, New-York; by David Weſt and Ebenezer Larkin, Boſton; by Joſeph Townſend, Baltimore; and by the Editor at Trenton.

Paxſon & Richardſon,

No. 10, South Third ſtreet, Philadelphia:
Have for ſale, wholeſale and retail, a general aſſortment of Iron-mongery, Sadlery, Cutlery and Braſs Wares,
among which are,

Houſe and cabinet furniture;
Tradeſmens tools of moſt kinds;
Braſs and Iron wire;
Frying pans, ſpades and ſhovels;
Iron caſtings;
Pewter aſſorted;
Buckles, buttons and ſleeve links, and a variety of other ſmall wares.

Alſo, oil, painters colours, window-glaſs, &c. &c.

THE Commiſſioners appointed by

law to receive ſubſcriptions to the ſtock of the Company to be inſtituted, for opening a navigation between the rivers Schuylkill and Suſquehanna, by the waters of Tulpehoccon, Quitapahilla and Swatara creeks, hereby give notice, that they will attend on this buſineſs at the State-houſe, in Philadelphia, on the firſt day of December next, at ten o'clock in the morning.

HENRY DRINKER,
GEORGE LATIMER,
ROBERT HARE,
WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.

Philadelphia, October 21, 1791.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,

Bookſeller and Stationer, No. 53, Second-ſtreet, corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet,

HAS received by the Pigou, from London, ELHANAN WINCHESTER'S LECTURES on the PROPHECIES that remain to be fulfilled. In 4 vols.

Said CAMPBELL has alſo received, by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, a very large and general aſſortment of BOOKS, amongſt which are moſt of the new Publications of merit.

To be SOLD, by Public Vendue,

On the 28th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, if not previouſly ſold at Private Sale.

A LARGE well built ſtone GRIST-MILL, 40 feet by 30, with a SAW-MILL, which at a ſmall expence may be converted to a Merchant-Mill, with three pair of ſtones, ſituated within 27 miles of the city of Philadelphia, on Pickering creek, a never failing ſtream of water, and a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, a ſtone barn and ſtables, and out-houſes, with a pump before the door, in the townſhip of Pikeland, Cheſter county; the Tract of Land on which theſe and other valuable improvements are erected contains 217¾ acres, divided into arable fields and young thriving orchards, and about 20 acres of meadow and a conſiderable quantity more may be made; this eſtate being within two miles of lime-kilns, renders manure cheap and convenient, and in order to accommodate purchaſers it may be divided into two tracts, each containing a proportionable part of the meadow ground and orchards, as well as a ſufficient quantity of woodland. The terms of ſale will be made known on or before the day of Sale, by the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

October 17, 1791. HENRY SCHLEYER.

THE Creditors of John Gardner,

Eſq; late ſheriff of the county of Cheſter, whoſe claims have been exhibited to, and allowed of by, the Auditors, are hereby notified to apply for their reſpective dividends to PERSIFOR FRAZER, at his dwelling-houſe in Weſt-town, or at Weſt-Cheſter, he being appointed to diſcharge the ſame. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

WAS taken out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Tinicum townſhip, Bucks county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, in the night of the 9th inſtant, (September) a dark ſorrel HORSE, about 5 years old, about 14 hands high; has one white hind hoof, and a ſtar in his forehead, about the ſize of a French crown or ſomewhat larger; the hair on each ſide of his neck near his ears worn off, occaſioned by a yoke; is a natural pacer, and ſeldom trots, goes remarkably ſhaking when pacing, and was lately uſed in the geers. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

September 13, 1791. ‡ MARK FRETZ.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN laſt night out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Pileſgrove, county of Salem, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, a brown HORSE, about 14 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, a natural pacer, is low behind, both his hind feet white, has ſome white in his forehead, has two ſores behind his ears, occaſioned by the yoke, and his hoofs worn away by being foundered. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the Horſe, and reaſonable charges, paid by

October 9, 1791. ¶ SAMUEL HUGGINS.

N. B. The thief is unknown, but ſuppoſed to be one James Robertſon, a ditcher, an Iriſhman, appears to be upwards of 40 years of age.

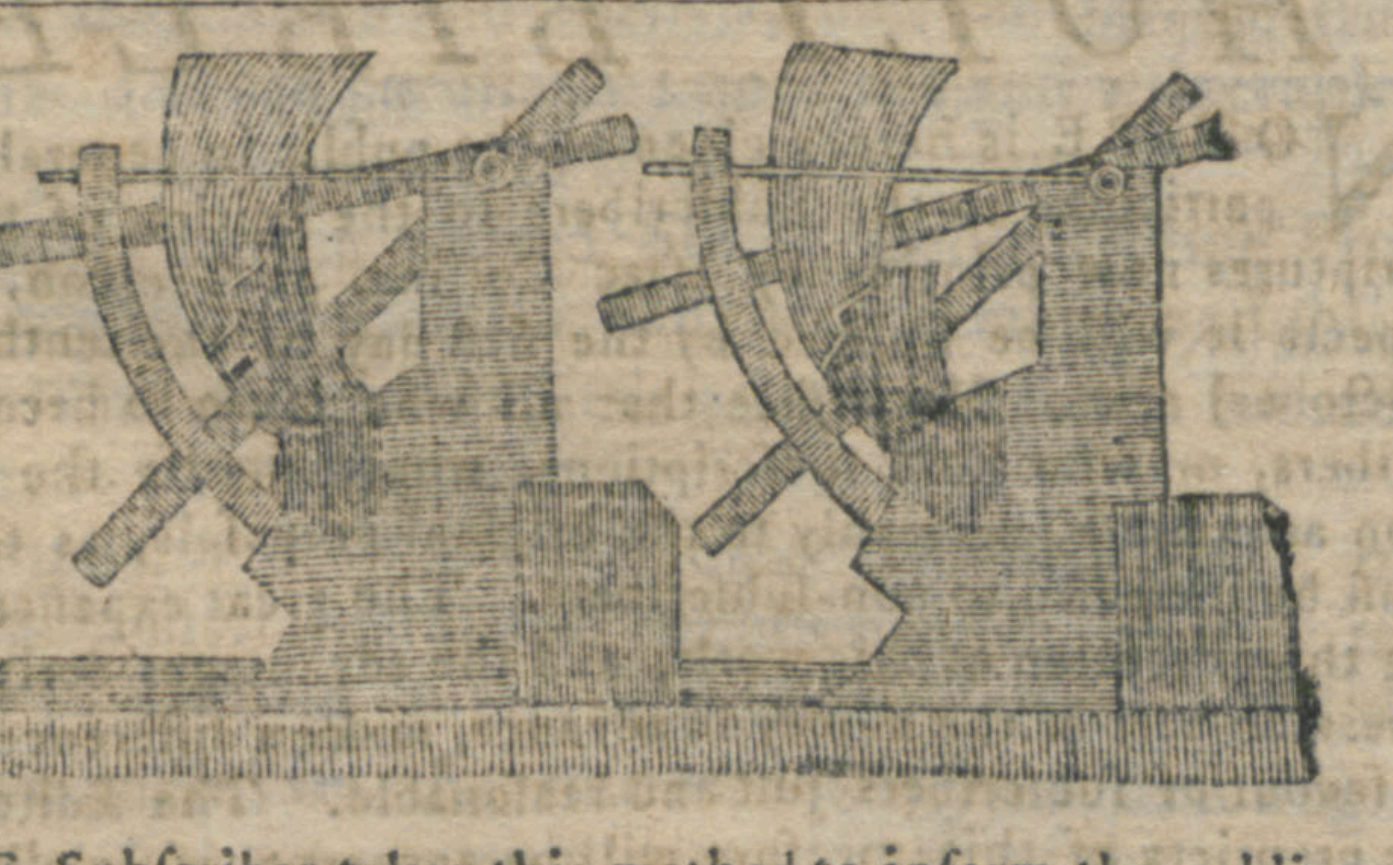
A STRAY COW, red and white, with a crop and half-penny off her near ear, with a bell on, was taken up treſpaſſing, by the ſubſcriber. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. ‡

NATHANIEL ELLICOT.

Buckingham, October 10, 1791.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the 5th of October inſtant, on ſuſpicion of being ſtolen, a dark brown HORSE, near 15 hands high, about 5 years old, ſlim made, trots and canters, carries gay, no natural marks. He was taken from two Men, who acknowledged they had ſtole him in Kent county, Maryland; their names are Thomas O'Brien and Robert Watſon, and they are now confined in Glouceſter county gaol. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. DANIEL FORTINER.

October 22, 1791. ¶



THE Subſcriber takes this method to inform the public, that his FULLING-MILL and WORKS at Coles-town, near Haddonfield, within 7 miles of Philadelphia, are in compleat order for carrying on the Fulling Buſineſs in a compleat manner. All theſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may depend upon having their work quick and well done, and as reaſonable as can be done elſewhere, and their favours gratefully acknowledged, by WILLIAM KAIN, Fuller.

N. B. Cloths and worſteds, &c. will be taken in at John Branſon's, weaver, at James Chattins, in Haddonfield, at Joſhua Cooper's ferry, and at Samuel Cole's, in Moore's Town, in Jerſey, likewiſe at Arch-ſtreet ferry, and at Benjamin Maſon's ſtore, the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, in Philadelphia, where cloths will be duly taken away, and returned, after being dreſſed, by the above ſubſcriber, who propoſes giving his attendance once a week for that purpoſe. *

Treaſury-Office of PENNSYLVANIA.

October 13th, 1791.

WHEREAS Arrangements are now making to put means into my hands to diſcharge the intereſt upon the Funded State Debt up to the firſt of January and the 10th of April laſt—All perſons poſſeſſed of the ſo called Militia and Depreciation Certificates, and who have not already had them entered on the books of this Office, are earneſtly requeſted to bring them in without delay—as, in order to prevent confuſion and error, no payment will be made on preſentment, without previous entry and examination.

CHRISTIAN FEBIGER.

N. B. Public notice will be given in this Paper when the Payment of intereſt will commence.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tueſday, September 27, 1791. A. M.

A MOTION was made by Mr. Wells, ſeconded by Mr. Carpenter, which was read; and on motion, and by ſpecial order, the ſame was read the ſecond time, and adopted, as follows, viz.

Whereas, during the laſt ſeſſion, a reſolution was agreed to, authoriſing the Governor to invite propoſals for making a turnpike road from the city of Philadelphia to the borough of Lancaſter, or any part thereof, for which purpoſe no propoſals have yet been received; and it being doubtful whether any ſuch propoſals will be made, unleſs the courſes of the ſaid road ſhall be firſt deſignated: Therefore

Reſolved, That the Governor be, and he hereby is, authoriſed to appoint three commiſſioners, to view and mark out a road from the Middle Ferry on Schuylkill, to the borough of Lancaſter, by courſes and diſtances, as near to a ſtraight line as the nature of the ground and other circumſtances will admit; and alſo to view and lay down in a general plan, the great roads at preſent leading from the ſaid city to the ſaid borough, with topographical obſervations thereon, having reference to the practicability and comparative circumſtances neceſſary to making turnpikes on the ſaid preſent and propoſed roads, in which expence and materials ſhall be attended to, together with plans of the ſurveys, and a profile of the ſaid road or roads, and to make report thereof to the General Aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion. After which he ſhall invite propoſals from individuals, or companies, who may be willing to undertake the ſaid road on the principles of a turnpike, which propoſals ſhall be ſubmitted to the General Aſſembly.

Extract from the Journal,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk
of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Juſt received from Europe, and for ſale, on very low terms, by

ISAAC PRICE,

Clock and Watch-maker, No. 86, Market-ſtreet, two doors below Third-ſtreet,

A NEAT aſſortment of warranted WATCHES, and an aſſortment of Watch-makers Tools and Materials. †

TAKEN up treſpaſſing, on the 28th of September laſt, a brindled HEIFFER, with a white face, ſuppoſed to be 3 years old, neither brand nor ear mark; ſhe has been ſeen running as a ſtray ſince May laſt. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

‡ RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

Durham townſhip, Bucks county, Oct. 12, 1791.

WANTED,

A Number of Journeymen CORDWAINERS, who will find conſtant employment and generous wages, by applying to the Maſter Cordwainers of the city of Philadelphia. tf.

To be SOLD, by Public Vendue,

On the Premiſes, on the 17th day of November next,

A VALUABLE Plantation, and Tract of Land, containing 225 acres, in the townſhip of Upper Makefield, Bucks county, bounded by lands of John Hayhurst, John Keith, Samuel Merrick, James M'Near, James Torbert, jun. and others; late the property of Robert Whitacre deceaſed. There are on the ſaid premiſes, 130 acres of good plow-land, 20 acres of meadow, the reſt well timbered, and the whole well watered. Likewiſe, on ſaid premiſes are two dwelling houſes, barns, ſtables, and other out-houſes, and two bearing orchards; it is occupied at preſent in two farms, but will be ſold altogether or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

N. B. The Vendue to begin at 10 o'clock, on ſaid day, where the terms will be made known, and due attendance given, by

WILLIAM ATKINSON,
† DAVID JOHNSON, } Executors.
ROBERT MERRICK.

PURSUANT to an order from the Court of Common Pleas, held at Newtown, for the county of Bucks, the 15th day of January, 1791, we the ſubſcribers, Auditors appointed in an action of attachment againſt William Morgan, late of Upper-Makefield townſhip, in the county of Bucks aforeſaid, an abſconded debtor, at the ſuit of John Taylor, do hereby give notice to all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid Morgan, as well as thoſe indebted to him, to attend at the houſe of Mark Hapeny, in Newtown aforeſaid, on the 5th day of November next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, in order that a dividend of ſaid Morgan's effects may be made according to law.

WILLIAM BUCHMAN,
SAMUEL YARDLEY, } Auditors.
JACOB JANNEY,

Newtown, Auguſt 6, 1791. §

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the encloſure of the ſubſcriber, living near the Croſs Roads, in New London townſhip, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, in the night of the 23d of September, a very dark brown MARE, 14 hands and a half high, nine years old, a natural trotter, has a large mane and long fore-top, a ſmall white ſpot on her forehead, intermixed with ſome black hairs, her mane hangs moſt on the off ſide, ſtraight limbed, ſhod before, and was in good order when ſhe went away. Whoever ſecures ſaid Mare, and gives information, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ ARCHIBALD WOODSIDE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of GILLIAM CORNELL, late of Bucks county, deceaſed, are deſired to pay their reſpective debts to the ſubſcribers; and thoſe who have any demands on ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accounts duly atteſted, to

ABRAHAM CORNELL,
† GILLIAM CORNELL, } Executors.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, October 13, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the tenth day of November next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, bounded by lands of John Fletcher, John Bell and others, containing fifty acres, more or leſs; ſeized and taken in execution, as the eſtate of William Fletcher.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, October 13, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 11th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, two meſſuages or tenements, and a tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Fallowfield, bounded by lands of John Smith, John Stringer and others, containing 380 acres, more or leſs; there are on ſaid premiſes a ſufficiency of meadow and woodland, together with a good bearing orchard; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the eſtate of Robert Boyle.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter County, October 13, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the twelfth day of November next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of William White, at the ſign of the Compaſs, in the townſhip of Weſt-Caln, a meſſuage, and one half of an undivided right of 150 acres of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Caln aforeſaid, bounded by lands of Benjamin Wallace, William Waggoner and others; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the eſtate of John Boyd.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter County, October 13, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the fourteenth day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of James Bones, at the ſign of the White Horſe, in the townſhip of Eaſt-Whiteland, two certain lots or pieces of Land; one of them bounded by lands of Daniel Durborough, land late of William Jones and others, containing four acres and 108 perches; the other of them bounded by lands late of the ſaid William Jones, John Templeton and others, containing eight acres and 45 perches, more or leſs, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip of Eaſt-Whiteland; ſeized and taken in execution, as the eſtate of Malachi Jones, and Hannah his wife.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, October 13, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the fifteenth day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage, and two tracts or pieces of land; one of them bounded by lands of Griffith Jones, Abraham Whiſler and others, containing 104 acres; and the other of them being woodland, bounded by lands of Griffith Jones and others, containing 44 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Charleſtown; ſeized and taken in execution, as the eſtate late of Benjamin Jones, deceaſed.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the ſeventeenth day of November next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jacob Humphreys, inn keeper, in the townſhip of Eaſt Fallowfield, a certain meſſuage and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Fallowfield aforeſaid, bounded by lands of Jeſſe Harlan, George Harlan, and others; containing fifty-ſix acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Jonathan Harlan.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff. *

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, October 17th, 1791.

By late Arrivals from London, Liverpool, Hull, Dublin and Greenock,

William & John Sitgreaves

Have received an extenſive aſſortment of Fall Goods, which they are now ſelling, on reaſonable terms, at their Store, No. 48, ſouth Front-ſtreet, below Cheſnut-ſtreet:

AMONG WHICH ARE,

STRIPED and roſe blankets, twilled point ditto, mottled and diaper rugs, low priced duffels, ſtriped and plain coatings, fine and coarſe cloths, plains, hunters, bearſkins, Welch plains and ſwanſkins, fearnoughts, linſeys, Kendal cottons, ſtrouds, flannels and baizes, womens' ſcarlet and drab cloaks, buff and ſlate coloured caſſimers, mens' and womens' worſted hoſe, mens ſtout yarn ditto, plain and ribbed cotton ditto, faſhionable twilled white and ſtriped ditto, velverets and thickſette, fancy cords and royal ribs, ſtockinets and ribdelures, velvet and toilanet ſhapes, counterpanes and bedquilts, mohair and worſted pluſh, Iriſh linens 7-8 and yard wide, brown Drogheda ditto, Ruſſia ravens duck, printed cottons and calicoes, moreens and taboreens, durants and calimancoes, wildbores and camblets, ſhalloons and Jean's ſpinning, ſattinets and florentines, jaconet and book muſlins, muſlin handkerchiefs and aprons, cambricks, lawns and kentings, ſilk and thread gauzes, black and coloured ſilk handkerchiefs, printed linen and cotten ditto, mantuas, modes, ſattins, ſewing ſilks and twiſt, Turkey ſtripe for ſaddlers, hardware, cutlery, &c. &c.

ALSO,

London and Briſtol PEWTER, tin-plates, Crowley ſteel, window glaſs, gunpowder, oznabrigs and ſacking, womens' calimancoe ſhoes, three ſtranded SEINE TWINE, beſt bright CARD-WIRE, well aſſorted, Scotch CARPETS & CARPETING, &c.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the night of the 19th inſtant, a dark bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, 9 years old laſt ſpring, ſhod before with old ſhoes, ſteel tod, ſmooth: He is a natural trotter, but has been brought to a ſlow travel by women riding him; no white on him, except ſome ſmall ſaddle marks, black mane and tail, his mane remarkably thin, and the back part of his mane is worn off with the collar, he has a high neck, a little hollow between the forehead and noſe, his fore part or wither rather low in proportion to his hind parts; no brand or other mark; he is a tractable tiller, ſingle or double; a good draught horſe in either waggon or cart, and was in full fleſh when taken away. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get him again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or SIX DOLLARS for the horſe only, with reaſonable charges, paid by

September 21, 1791. hp CHRISTIAN PETERMAN, in Marple townſhip, Delaware county.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Allentown, a certain MICHAEL SLUSSER, a Taylor by trade, ſlender made, and about 5 feet 6 inches high, wears his hair tied. Whoever takes up ſaid Sluſſer ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges. JACOB GONGAWARE, Conſtable.

June 22, 1791. ‡

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

NOVEMBER, 1791.] THE [NUMBER 3206.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1791.

Philadelphia, 26th Oct. 1791.

Secretary's Office.

WHEREAS the Surveyor-General, in purſuance of an act of the General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, entitled, "A ſupplement to the act entitled, "an act for directing the mode of diſtributing the Donation Lands promiſed to the troops of this commonwealth," has made the following report to the Governor, ſtating the number of patents that have been granted by the Commonwealth, for ſuch lots of Donation Land, as have been found, ſince the running of the Boundary Line between Pennſylvania and New-York, to lie within the juriſdiction of the latter ſtate. And whereas proviſion is made in the ſaid recited act for indemnifying, in kind, the perſons, who, by reaſon of the premiſes, have accidentally been deprived of the bounty, which the Legiſlature intended to confer:

Notice is, therefore, given,

By order of the Governor, that all perſons concerned may have an opportunity of applying at this office, to obtain the ſaid indemnification, *before the firſt day of December next*; when the Surveyor-General will aſcertain, by lot, the order of priority, according to which the perſons ſo applying, ſhall proceed to chooſe other lands, inſtead of thoſe that they have loſt as aforeſaid.

A. I. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

RETURN

of that part of the

TENTH DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA *DONATION LANDS,*

That, on running the Northern Boundary, were found to lie without the ſtate.

Taken from the General Draft of the ſaid Diſtrict, returned to the late Supreme Executive Council.

PATENTEES	RANK in the ARMY	NO. of *Lots.*	Quantity of *the lots*
Encas M'Kay	Colonel	181	500
William Sproat	Captain	182	500
Arthur St Clair	Maj Gen	183	500
William Mackey	Captain	184	500
Francis Johnſton	Colonel	191	500
M. Matthews, widow of H. Matthews	Captain	192	500
Not drawn	——	193	500
Ditto	——	194	500
Robert Sample	Captain	195	500
Daniel Broadhead	Colonel	196	500
Not drawn	——	197	500
Widow and heirs of W. Thompſon	Brig Gen	198	500
Jeremiah Talbot	Major	96	300
Rev. D. Jones	Chaplain	97	300
Not drawn	——	98	300
Iſaac Craig	Major	99	300
Frederick Vernon	Major	100	300
Joſeph Morgan	Serjeant	206	250
Francis Murray	Lt. Col.	207	250
William Gray	Serjeant	208	250
S. Louden, aſſignee of R. Pendergraſs	——	209	250
Not drawn	——	210	250
Joſeph Daley	Serjeant	190	250
James Piper	Lt. Col.	191	250
James Neal	Serjeant	192	250
Thomas Chilcott	Serjeant	193	250
Not drawn	——	194	250
Ditto	——	195	250
David Ewing	Private	2076	200
Thomas Murray	Private	2077	200
Not drawn	——	2078	200
George Harvey	Private	2079	200
William Reynolds	do	2080	200
S. Louden, aſſignee of John Greer	do	2081	200
John Bently	do	2082	200
William M'Intire	do	2083	200
M. Barnet, executor of Martin O'Brien	do	2006	200
Joſeph Banks	do	2007	200
Not drawn	do	2008	200
William Hunt	do	2009	200
Not drawn	—	2010	200
Ditto	—	2011	200
Joſeph Kinnaird	Private	2012	200
Not drawn	—	2013	200
P. Bœhm, aſſignee of Murtocks Sullivan	Private	1998	200
Abraham Morris	do	1999	200
Wm. Wilkinſon	do	1962	200
Patrick Dever	Matroſs	1963	200
Not drawn	—	1960	200
John M'Kewn	Private	1961	200
John Stricker	Lt. Art.	1985	200
Thomas Barlow	Matroſs	1986	200
Peter Liſk	Private	1995	200
J. Stuart, executor of John Tracy	do	1994	200
Not drawn	—	1993	200
William Williams	Private	1992	200
Not drawn	do	1991	200
William Gill	Maroſs	1990	200
Not drawn	—	1987	200
James M'Ferrald	Lieut.	1988	200
Not drawn	—	2021	200
Joſiah Thomas	Private	2022	200
John Tom	do	2023	200
Wm. M. I. Chatton	do	2024	200
Evan Holt	do	2025	200
William Webb	do	2026	200
Joſhua Sedwick	do	2000	200
Jacob Dieks	do	2001	200
James Hutton	do	2002	200
Edward Spear	Lieu	2003	200
Samuel Bryſon	Lieut.	2027	200
Murty Thomy	Private	2028	200
Not drawn	——	2041	200
Ditto	——	2042	200
Robert Adams	Private	2043	200
A. Bemer, aſſignee of Philip Dennis	do	2044	200
Frederick Winkler	do	2045	200
Not Drawn	——	2046	200
Mervin Nixon	Private	2047	200
Daniel St. Clair	Lieut	2048	200
Not drawn	——	2049	200
Philip Buttinſton	Private	2050	200
Archibald M'Lean	do	2051	200
J. Nicholſon, aſſignee of Chr. Crow	do	2052	200
Anthony Petree	do	2053	200
Michael Lyn	Drummer	2054	200
Auguſtus Milliſock	Private	2055	200
John Dunn	do	2056	200
John Pine	Matroſs	2069	200
Thomas M'Entee	Private	2084	200
James Thornton	Drummer	2085	200
William Clark	Matroſs	2086	200
Robert Parker	Lieut	2087	200
John Shaw	Private	2088	200
A. Cunningham	do	2089	200
John Downey	do	2090	200
William Hopkins	——	2091	200
John Smith	Private	2092	200
Not drawn	——	2093	200
William Scott	Private	2094	200
Archibald Melone	do	2095	200
Not drawn	——	2096	200
Ditto	——	2097	200
Alexander Dow	Lieut	2098	200
Jeremiah Bannon	Private	2111	200
John Aiken	Matroſs	2112	200
Stephen Gilbert	Private	2113	200
Henry Overman	do	2114	200
Lawrence Burns	do	2115	200
Not drawn	—	2116	200
Edward M'Cally	Private	2117	200
John Ward, jun.	——	2118	200
S. M'Murray, exe. of Wm. Morrow	Private	2119	200
William Stewart	Lieut	2120	200
Thomas Jenny	do	2121	200
John Williams	Drummer	2122	200
Francis Thornberry	Lieut	2123	200
John Burrage	Private	2124	200
John Andrew	do	2125	200
Not drawn	—	2126	200
James Cawhawk	Private	2139	200
David Crowley	do	2140	200
Job Reiley	do	2141	200
Patrick Murray	do	2142	200
Michael Walt	do	2143	200
Elizabeth, widow of John Rowland	do	2144	200
Joſeph Ferguſon	do	2145	200
Robert Campbell	do	2146	200
Wm. Baird, admi. of John Lawrence	do	2147	200
John M'Pherſon	——	2148	200
Thomas Campbell	Lieut	2149	200
S. Loudon, aſſignee of John Spalding	Drumme	2150	200
Not drawn	——	2151	200
Peter Ripley	Private	2152	200
Not drawn	——	2153	200
Michael M'Chriſtie	Private	2154	200
John Donnell, aſſig. of Thomas Varden	do	2167	200
Peter Boon	Matroſs	2168	200
Not drawn	——	2169	200
Peter Sunckle	Private	2170	200

The following is a Liſt of Surveys, through which the Northern Boundary-Line paſſes, and cuts off a conſiderable Part of them.

PATENTEES.	Rank in the Army.	Number of the Lots.	Quantity in each Lot.
Robert Coltman	Capt	185	500
Peter Boyer	Ditto	190	500
David Ziglar	Ditto	199	500
George Tudor	Major	95	300
William Lee	Serjeant	205	200
Joſeph B. Webſter	Ditto	196	200
Phil. Bœhm, aſſign. of Joſ. Fletcher	Private	2075	200
John Stoy,	Lieut	2014	200
John Markland	Ditto	1997	200
Widow & children of James Harrold	Private	1964	200
Matthew Smith	Ditto	1959	200
Not drawn		1984	200
Ditto		1989	200
Samuel Crawford	Private	2029	200
Solomon Wiſer	Ditto	2040	200
John M'Carthy	Matroſs	2057	200
Roger M'Cullough	Private	2068	200
William Ent	Ditto	2099	200
Adam Anderſon	Ditto	2110	200
Daniel M'Gee	Matroſs	2137	200
Patrick M'Croſſan	Private	2138	200
John Eckholtz	Ditto	2155	200
Richard Burrance	Ditto	2166	200
Total amount of Acres,			38,350

Lots not drawn,		
3 of 500 each,	1500	
1 of 300	300	
3 of 250	750	
24 of 200	4800	
		7,350
Amount of Lots drawn,		31,000

Daniel Broadhead, S. G.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.

MR. COX.——*the* ARTIST.

• [We feel much pleaſure in being able to give the American public, the following articles reſpecting the above Gentleman, extracted from late Iriſh Papers. They contain teſtimonials of applauſe honourable to the American Artiſt, and to the generous Nation in which they are given.]

London-Derry, July 19. Laſt week, Mr. Cox concluded his contract with the Corporation of Derry reſpecting the Bridge, a work which reflects much honour on the public ſpirit of that reſpectable Body.——After allowing the whole of Mr. Cox's charges, the Corporation, over and above, gave him 100l. as a mark of their approbation of the eminent abilities of this truly ingenious Artiſt.

The Citizens of Derry have voted Mr. Cox, the builder of their Bridge, a Gold Medal, value fifty guineas, with a perſpective view of that city on one ſide, and the following inſcription on the other:—"To "Lemuel Cox, of Boſton, in America, the "builder of the Bridge of London Derry, "(a work for magnitude of deſign, and ſimplicity of conſtruction, unparalelled in "the Eaſtern world) the Gentlemen of "Derry in token of their value for his abilities, have preſented this Medal, July "22, 1791."

[In addition to the above articles the Editor has been informed, from the beſt authority, that a ſilver Urn, of the value of 60l. is fabricating at Dublin—intended as a preſent to Mr. COX, from the cloth merchants of Londonderry, in Ireland.]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.

Extract of a letter from a Merchant in the Commiſſion Buſineſs in Cape Francois, to his correſpondence in Philadelphia.

"THE odious Droit d'Aubaine has, upon petition of the American Merchants, been unanimouſly aboliſhed by our General Aſſembly, the moment after having read our petition.

"The quantity of flour and other proviſions ſtored here is immenſely great,—very little of what has arrived for ſeven weeks paſt has yet been ſold.——Send nothing at all to this market until further notice."

Extract of a letter from a Captain of a Veſſel in Cape Francois, to his Owner in Philadelphia.

"I EMBRACE this opportunity of writing to you, with reluctance, becauſe I cannot give you any agreeable information.—This port is extremely overſtocked with American produce, particularly Flour—a great quantity of which is in danger of ſpoiling in the ſtores; its nominal price is four and one-half to five and one-quarter dollars for beſt ſuperfine. The fury of the Negroes is for the preſent abated, neverthelcſs I can ſee no end to the unhappy inſurrection. Within this week paſt buſineſs begins to revive in regard to exportation, but imports of every kind are, as I before mentioned, a perfect drug."

Extract of a letter from Mr. de Caze, aide-de camp to Mr. DeBlanchelande, Governor of the French port of St. Domingo, to Mr. Gaubert, an inhabitant of the Cape.

"Cape-Francois, October 4.

"We enjoy much greater tranquility here for ſome days paſt. We have taken thoſe famous Camps of Dagoult, and Galifet, without loſing a ſingle man. We did not meet with a vigorous reſiſtance, altho' the enemy diſcharged five cannon ſhot againſt us; but they paſſed over our heads.

"We are to go and attack L'Acul and Limbe, and are taking meaſures for that purpoſe. A ſufficient force is to be ſent to Genaives, to prevent the inſurgents going to St. Mark's.

"No troops have been ſent to our aſſiſtance from any quarter. On the contrary we have ſufficient proofs, that the Spaniards ſupply the Negroes with ammunition. A letter, found in the Camp of Gallifet, furniſhes evidence, that Don Montanegro, commandant of a Spaniſh-town, has made them an offer of ten barrels of gun-powder. He further adds, that they may confidently apply to another commandant, who will furniſh them with whatever they may want."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Worlock at St. Domingo, to his wife in Philadelphia.

"Cape-Francois, October 4.

"The ſituation of the colony is growing better. The open country about the Cape begins to be free. The inſurgents have been driven from all their poſts in the lower parts: and are obliged to take refuge in different places, whence hunger, wretchedneſs, diſcontent, and diſcord will ſoon drive them. Several gangs have already either returned to their habitations, or repaired to the different camps of the white men. We hope, that ſeveral others will ſoon follow their example; and that tranquillity will then be reeſtabliſhed. But what a length of time, what labour will it coſt, to repair the miſchief already done!

"The diſtricts of Letrou, Jaqueſy, Fort-Dauphin and Maribaroux, are quiet, and have received no injury. The caſe is the ſame in the ſouthern and weſtern parts of the colony, in conſequence of the ſacrifices, which the whites have conſented to make in favour of the free people of color, who have taken up arms with the whites, and made it a common cauſe. Within a month, we hope to be all in our own houſes."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Roux, merchant, of Cape-Francois, to Mr. Faures, merchant, and inhabitant of the Cape, October 3, 1791.

"I have been a long time with the army.—You know that I am attached to the corps of free Mulattoes, ſince they took up arms in defence of the common cauſe. We have been conſtantly in the field, and are now come back to town for a few days. We have repulſed the inſurgents, and deſtroyed great numbers of them. We took the Camp of Galifet, without loſing a ſingle man. In it we found many valuable effects, ammunition, proviſions, ſix pieces of cannon (one of them of braſs, with a Spaniſh inſcription, *Carolo III. April* 19, 1791," and mounted on a carriage of acajou) and ſeveral papers, which ſhow that the Spaniards have furniſhed them with arms, particularly the prieſts. It is ſaid they are headed by ſeveral of thoſe monſters, and by ſome deſerters from the regiment of Port-au-Prince.

"Every thing is peaceable about your country ſeat. M. De Fontanges, and Mr. Doſſigny are there at the head of a body of forces, joined by four hundred Mulattoes from Gonaives, to prevent the Negroes from eſcaping. The flame has not ſpread beyond Limbe and Limonade. Several Negroes have penetrated to Dondou, where they have committed murders and ravages. The other quarters are well-guarded. We purſue thoſe monſters with vigor; and I hope we will ſoon be able to maſter them.

"We are in no want of wine or flour: as to proviſions of other kinds, they are ſcarce with us; and we have but indifferent fare. But at leaſt we ſleep in ſafety, and are within the town, free from all apprehenſion. I believe you may venture to return. We ſhall ſoon ſee peace reſtored; and things are already beginning to return to their former courſe.

"Caſh is ſcarce: we find however a ſufficiency of it, to pay for what is indiſpenſably neceſſary; and for the preſent, we confine ourſelves to that alone. As to pleaſure, it is out of the queſtion; our ſole object being to purſue vigorouſly thoſe monſters, who are labouring to ruin the colony. They have done us conſiderable damage; but they will not ſucceed in their projects.

"I ſhudder to relate all their exceſſes. They have carried their barbarity ſo far, as to faſten men, women and children between boards, and to ſaw them in two. They butcher the ſick or wounded Negroes, who cannot follow them; ſaying, that, as they are uſeleſs, they ought not to be a burden to them. They are ſpurred on by the deſire of plunder, carnage, and conflagration, and not by the ſpirit of liberty, as ſome folks pretend.

"Some veſſels are arrived from Europe: and the American ſhipping is here pretty numerous. Your houſe received a number of horſes, that had been ſold to the Spaniards; but the General Aſſembly would not ſuffer them to be delivered: they have been kept for the uſe of the cavalry. All the Spaniſh veſſels have been ſtopped, ſince we had certain proofs of their intercourſe with the revolted Negroes. It is yet uncertain what ſteps are to be taken with reſpect to them.

"The Negroes taken in the camp of Gallifet, aſſure us, that the generality of the others only wiſh for an opportunity of eſcaping; being reduced to an allowance of two Bananas per day."

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois to a gentleman in Wilmington, September 26.

"Since three days, we have taken two camps of the Negroes, and made of them a horrible butchery; and in this ſame moment that I write you, from the Terret, where I am centinel, three of our armies together attack the principal camp (on the plantation Galift, 6 or 8 miles from the Cape) and I ſee it broken through in all parts, and the Negroes driven into the mountains, whither our ſoldiers follow them."

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES, Nov. 7.

Mr. Speaker laid before the houſe certain papers received from the Vice-Preſident, containing an account of the late purchaſes of the public debt, amounting to 852,677 dollars, 46 cents, for which there had been paid, in ſpecie, 548,924 dollars, 14 cents; making, in the whole, 1,131,364 dollars, 76 cents, purchaſed for 699,163 dollars, 38 cents in ſpecie.

Mr. Thatcher called up a report of the ſecretary of the department of war, made during the laſt ſeſſion, on the petition of Joſeph Tucker and others; which report was agreed to.

IN SENATE, Nov. 7.

The report of the truſtees of the ſinking fund was read, as follows:

The vice preſident of the United States and preſident of the ſenate, the chief juſtice, the ſecretary of ſtate, the ſecretary of the treaſury, and the attorney-general, reſpectfully report to the Congreſs of the U. States of America—

That purſuant to the act, intitled, "An act making proviſion for the reduction of the public debt," and in conformity to two reſolutions agreed upon by them, one on the 15th day of January, and another on the 15th of Auguſt laſt, and ſeverally approved by the preſident of the U. States, they have cauſed purchaſes of the ſaid debt to be made through the agency reſpectively of Samuel Meredith, treaſurer of U. States, William Seton, caſhier of the bank of N. York, Benjamin Lincoln, collector of the diſtrict of Boſton and Charleſton, and William Heth, collector of the diſtrict of Bermuda Hundred, to the amount of 852,677 dollars 46 cents, for which there have been paid 540,924 dollars and 14 cents, in ſpecie, as will more particularly appear by the ſeveral documents No. 1 to 8, herewith ſubmitted as part of this report, and which ſpecify the places where, the times when, the prices at which, and the perſons of whom the ſaid purchaſes have been made.

That the ſtatements of William Seton and Benjamin Lincoln have not yet paſſed through the forms of ſettlement, it appears by the document No. 8, being a certified tranſcript from the books of the treaſury, that the amount of the ſtock by them reſpectively reported to have been purchaſed, has been duly transferred to the ſaid books.

That the purchaſes now and heretofore reported, amount in the whole to 1,131,364 dollars and 76 cents, for which there have been paid 699,163 dollars and 38 cents, in ſpecie.

Signed in behalf of the board,
JOHN ADAMS.

Ordered, That the report and papers therein referred to lie for conſideration.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Preſident of the United States has appointed, by & with the advice and conſent of the Senate, the following perſons:

Thomas Johnſon, of Maryland, one of the aſſociate juſtices of the ſupreme court, vice John Rutledge, reſigned.

William Lewis, judge of Pennſylvania, vice Francis Hopkinſon, deceaſed.

William Rawle, attorney for the United States in the Pennſylvania diſtrict, vice William Lewis, appointed a judge.

Matthew Clarkſon, marſhal of the New York diſtrict, vice William Smith, appointed ſupervisor of ſaid diſtrict.

John Brookes, marſhal of the Maſſachuſetts diſtrict, vice Jno. Jackſon, appointed inſpector of one of the ſurveys within ſaid diſtrict.

David Meade Randolph, marſhal of the Virginia diſtrict, vice Edward Carrington, appointed ſupervisor of ſaid diſtrict.

Alexander Canbell, attorney for the U. S. in the Virginia diſtrict, vice William Nelſon, jun. reſigned.

Oliver Walcot, comptroller of the treaſury, vice Nicholas Eveleigh, deceaſed.

Timothy Pickering, poſt-maſter-general, vice Samuel Oſgood reſigned.

Iſaac Holmes, collector of the port of Charleſton in South-Carolina, vice George Abbot Hall, deceaſed.

Joſiah Murdaugh, ſurveyor of the port of Hertford in North Carolina, vice Joſhua Skinner, Jun. ſon of Wm. deceaſed.

INFANTRY.——First Regiment.

Promoted—Wm. Kerſey, Captain; vice M'Curdy, reſigned; Robert Thompſon, Lieutenant; vice Kerſey promoted; Jacob Melcher, Lieutenant; vice Seayres, reſigned.

Appointed—William H. Harriſon, Enſign; vice Thompſon, promoted; Haſtings Mark, Enſign; vice Heth promoted; John Van Hoeſen Huyck, Enſign; vice Melcher, promoted.

Second Regiment.

Appointed—James Wilkinſon, lieut. colonel commander; vice Doughty, declined.

Promoted—Samuel Newman, Captain, vice Pray, declined; Thomas Huges, Captain, vice Sayles, declined; Jonathan Haſkell, Captain, vice Freeman, declined; Martin Brimmer Sohier, Lieutenant, vice Newman, appointed Captain; John Heth, Lieutenant, vice Rickard, declined; Cornelius Ryman, Lieutenant, vice Higginſon, declined; Joſeph Dickinſon, Lieutenant, vice Huger, declined; Edward Miller, Lieutenant, vice Sherman, reſigned.

Appointed—John Tillinghaſt, enſign, vice George Tillinghaſt, declined; Daniel Tilton, jun. Enſign, vice Gilman, declined; Samuel Andrews, Enſign, vice Pierce declined; John Bird, Enſign, vice Dickinſon, appointed Lieutenant; John Sullivan, jun Enſign, vice Edwards, reſigned; John Elliot, ſurgeon, vice Euſtis, declined.

ARTILLERY.

Appointed—Staats Morris, Lieutenant, vice Erneſt, reſigned.

Andrew Barrett to be ſupervisor of the diſtrict of Delaware, vice Henry Latimer, who has reſigned his appointment.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the ſeveral offices affixed to their names, in the National Bank of the United States, with their ſalaries, viz.

John Kean, Caſhier,	2700 dollars.
George Simpſon, 1ſt Teller,	1500
Gulian M'Lean, 2d ditto,	1000
Wm. Lawrence, 1ſt Book-keeper,	1000
John Rudd, 2d ditto,	800
Philip Enk, Diſcount Clerk,	750
Ewd. Stow, jun. Aſſiſt. Clerk,	600
Gult. Riſberg, Runner,	600

Committee appointed to report upon Branches of the National Bank, as ſoon as may be.

Mr. Smith, South-Carolina,
Mr. Wadſworth, Connecticut,
Mr. Watſon, New-York,
Mr. Maſon, Maſſachuſetts,
Mr. Bingham, Pennſylvania.

* * *

TEN DOLLARS, Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Mannington, county of Salem, on the 29th day of Auguſt laſt, a negroe or mulattoe ſervant, named Jack, about 26 years old, five feet ſix inches high, light built, has a remarkable lump on the left ſide of his neck, under his collar. He formerly belonged to Alexander Moore, of Cumberland county, was ſold by the Sheriff, and purchaſed by Thomas Maſkell Eſq. of Cumberland county, for life; and was purchaſed of him by the ſubſcriber, for the term of 4 years, and then to be free. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid negroe in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall reveive the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid, if brought home.
GERVAS HALL.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others, are ſtrictly forbidden to harbour, employ or enliſt the aforeſaid negroe or mulattoe, at their peril. ‡

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the House *of* Representatives,

TUESDAY, September 6, 1791. A. M.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Bill, entituled "An Act directing the Sale of certain Iſlands in the River Delaware," was read the ſecond time---whereupon, on motion of Mr. Gallatin, ſeconded by Mr. Wells---

RESOLVED, That the ſaid Bill be recommended to the conſideration of the ſucceeding Houſe of Repreſentatives, and that in the mean time, the ſame be printed in two of the Engliſh, and one of the German News-Papers of the City of Philadelphia, for public information.

Extract from the Journal,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

An ACT directing the Sale of certain Iſlands in the River Delaware.

WHEREAS, in purſuance of an agreement, made on the twenty-ſixth day of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, between this ſtate and the ſtate of New-Jerſey, and ſince ratified and confirmed by each of the ſaid ſtates, certain iſlands therein enumerated were annexed to this ſtate, and declared to be parts and parcels thereof, and all other iſlands, iſlets and dry-lands, within the bed and between the ſhores of the ſaid river, from the ſtation point, or north-weſt corner of New-Jerſey, northerly, to the place upon the ſaid river where the circular boundary of the ſtate of Delaware toucheth upon the ſame, were annexed to, and declared to be parts and parcels of the ſtate to which ſuch inſulated dry-land lay neareſt, at the time of making the ſaid agreement. And in purſuance of the ſaid agreement, an actual ſurvey of the ſame river was afterwards made by commiſſioners duly appointed on behalf of this ſtate and the ſtate of New-Jerſey, and certain iſlands hereafter enumerated, were thereby aſcertained to belong to, and to be parts and parcels of this ſtate; and by an act, entituled, "An act to diſtribute and annex the juriſdiction of this commonwealth upon the river Delaware below the ſtation point, and to certain iſlands within the ſame, to the counties of Northampton, Bucks, Philadelphia and Cheſter," which was enacted the twenty-fifth day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix, the laſt mentioned iſlands were reſpectively annexed, as to the juriſdiction thereof, to the ſeveral counties to which they lay neareſt.

And whereas it is expedient to diſpoſe of the ſaid Iſlands---

Section I. Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame, That the officers of the land-office ſhall be, and they are hereby authoriſed and directed, to ſell the following iſlands in the river Delaware, that is to ſay, Biles's iſland, Wind-mill iſland, League iſland, Mud or Fort-iſland, Hog-iſland and little Tinnicum-iſlands, and alſo, Bird's iſland, Slack's three iſlands, Dun's iſland, Harvey's upper iſland, Harvey's lower iſland, Lownes's iſland, Smith's iſland and bar, Paxton's iſland and bar, Prall's two iſlands, Wall's iſland, Reſolution iſland, Marſhall's iſland, Wall's two iſlands, Fiſhing iſland, Pennington's iſland, Loughlin's iſland, Pohatcung iſland, Shoemaker's iſland, Loor's iſland, Eaſton iſland, Maſon's iſland and bar, Maſon's iſland, Foul-rift iſland, M'Ilheney's iſland, Attius's two iſlands, Handy's iſland and bar, Goodwin's two iſlands, Shawanaugh's iſland and bar, Vancampen's iſland, Nicholas Depui's two iſlands and bars, Chamber's iſland, Vahoken's iſland, Swartwood's iſland, Iſaac Vancampen's iſland, and Punkey's iſland and five bars.

Section II. Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the board of property, erected by an act, entitled, "An act for inſtituting a board of property, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," which was enacted the eighth day of January laſt, ſhall be, and they are hereby authoriſed and directed, as ſoon as may be, to aſcertain the juſt value of the ſaid iſlands, reſpectively, having regard to the ſoil, wood and diſtance from the main land, and ſhall make report thereof to the governor. Provided always, That the higheſt price by them fixed ſhall not be more than forty ſhillings by the acre, nor the loweſt price leſs than ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence by the acre.

And whereas improvements have been made upon ſome of the ſaid iſlands, and it is reaſonable to allow to the perſons who have ſo improved them a right of preemption---

Section III. Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That, upon application made by any ſuch perſons, their heirs or deviſees, ſtating the nature of ſuch improvements, and when, and by whom, made, the ſaid board ſhall have the like authority to judge and determine concerning ſuch claims, as is veſted in them, by the act aforeſaid, for the purpoſes therein mentioned; and in all ſuch caſes, where they ſhall determine in favour of the claimants, warrants of ſurvey ſhall be made out in their favour, in the manner hereinafter mentioned. Provided, That no ſuch claims ſhall be received, unleſs the ſame be made within ſuch time as ſhall be limited by the governor, in manner hereinafter mentioned.

Section IV. Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That after the expiration of the time ſo limited, it ſhall be lawful for the ſurveyor-general to iſſue a warrant of ſurvey in favour of ſuch claimant, whoſe claim ſhall be adjudged in his favour, or otherwiſe in favour of ſuch perſon who ſhall firſt apply for the ſame; all which warrants ſhall be returnable in months from the date thereof, and no ſurvey, made after ſuch return day, ſhall be valid. Upon ſuch returns being made, the receiver of the land-office ſhall thereby aſcertain the amount of the purchaſe-money of ſuch iſland ſurveyed, and ſhall thereupon take from the party his bond to the commonwealth, in double the amount of of the purchaſe-money, with a warrant of attorney, to enter judgment thereon, which bonds ſhall contain a condition, or defeaſance, for the payment of the purchaſe-money, in manner following, that is to ſay, in all purchaſes where the price is leſs than ten ſhillings by the acre, in months from the date thereof, and in all purchaſes where the purchaſe money is ten ſhillings, or more than ten ſhillings, by the acre, then in following inſtallments, that is, thereof in months from the date; which payment ſhall be made in

and if the purchaſer ſhall make default in paying, according to the condition of his bond, then the firſt inſtallment, or if the price is leſs than ten ſhillings by the acre, one-fourth of the purchaſe money, ſhall be forfeited, to the uſe of the ſtate, and in all caſes where the purchaſer ſhall ſo make default, or where due returns of ſurvey ſhall not be made, it ſhall be lawful for the ſurveyor-general, from time to time, upon the application of any other perſon, to iſſue new warrants for ſurveying the ſame Iſland, in behalf of ſuch other perſon applying, upon which the like proceedings ſhall be had as is herein before directed. *Provided*, no ſuch new warrant be iſſued in the name or for the uſe of the party having already made default in payment, or having neglected to have his warrant returned, in manner herein before directed. *And provided alſo*, no ſuch warrant iſſue for any leſs quantity of land than the whole of any ſuch Iſland.

Section V. Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That when the purchaſer ſhall have made full payment of all the purchaſe monies of any ſuch Iſland, it ſhall be lawful for the Governor to grant him a patent, in the uſual form of the land-office, veſting the ſame in him and his heirs.

Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Governor, having received the report of the board of property, herein before directed to be made to him, ſhall be, and he is hereby authoriſed and requeſted, to cauſe public notice to be given, by proclamation, of the prices at which ſuch iſlands will be ſold, and of the time within which ſuch claims ſhall be preſented.

Section VI. Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That nothing in this act contained ſhall be conſtrued or taken to bar or defeat any perſon or perſons, bodies politic or corporate, of any juſt right which he or they may have, in or to any of the ſaid iſlands, but that all ſuch rights ſhall be and remain of the like force and effect as if this act had not been made.

Section VII. Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall be lawful for any ſuch claimant of any of the ſaid Iſlands to preſent a petition to the Governor, ſetting forth, in a ſummary manner, the nature of his claim and whence derived, whereupon the Governor ſhall direct the Attorney-General to receive a declaration in ejectment againſt himſelf, as repreſenting the commonwealth in this behalf, or if the claimant is in poſſeſſion, to file a declaration in ejectment againſt ſuch poſſeſſor, on a ſuppoſed demiſe made by the commonwealth, and to proceed to trial thereupon, according to the laws and practice of this ſtate, in poſſeſſory actions, and all ſuch coſts and charges as the commonwealth may thereby incur, ſhall be paid by the governor, by a warrant drawn upon the treaſurer of the ſtate, out of any monies in his hands, not otherwiſe eſpecially appropriated, and if judgment ſhall be given in favor of the claimant, he ſhall be entitled to a patent in the uſual forms of the land-office, confirming his eſtate therein.

CANDLE STICKS.

Juſt opened, a beautiful aſſortment of the beſt Braſs Candleſticks, for ſale by

JAMES STOKES,

The ſouth-weſt corner of Market and Front-ſtreets,

Alſo a good aſſortment of knives and forks, looking glaſſes, a variety of beſt tutania table and tea ſpoons, razors, penknives and ſciſſars, pocket-books, plated ſpurs, ſhoe and knee buckles, a variety of watch chains, ſeals and keys, London and Briſtol pewter, &c.

And a great variety of Dry goods, too tedious to mention. †

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of John Kerbaugh, late of Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, deceaſed, to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, within 6 months from the date hereof, in order for ſettlement, and thoſe who are in any manner indebted to the eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, or they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs.

JESSE TRUMP, Adminiſtrator.

November 9th, 1791. †

Montgomery county, October 31, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the Premiſes, on Monday, the 28th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, ſituate in Abington townſhip; bounded by lands of Jeſſe Roberts, William Roberts, and others; containing 24 acres, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate of Jacob Coſſin, by

‡ HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, October 31, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the Premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 30th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon; a certain tract, piece or parcel of land, ſituate in Springfield townſhip, bounded by land of Barnet Biſling and others, containing 10 acres, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, as alſo one cow, houſehold and kitchen furniture, &c. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of John White, by † HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

WANTED,

TWO or three ſteady LADS, as apprentices, to learn the trade of a Turner and Spinning-wheel maker. Apply to GEORGE FOX, in North Second-ſtreet, No. 152, where the ſaid branches of buſineſs are carried on.

N. B. Lads from the country would be preferred.

NOTICE is hereby given to the collectors who are in arrears for taxes, levied by the county of Cheſter, that they are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame, on or before the 29th day of November next, otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs, without further notice.

JAMES MOORE,
ELIJAH M'CLENACHAN, } Commiſſioners.
JOHN MECHEM,

Oct. 28th, 1791.

WAS taken up as a treſpaſſer, on the firſt of October laſt, a black BULL, without brand or ear mark, ſuppoſed to be paſt two years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold to pay coſts.

JAMES HARLAN.

Eaſt-Fallowfield, Oct. 30th, 1791. ‡

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of George Phillipi, of Germantown, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make payment on or before the firſt day of January next, or they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs. LEONARD SOMMER, Adminiſtrator.

Novem. 9th, 1791. §

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Martin Sheive, late of Haycock townſhip, Bucks county, deceaſed, by bond, note, or book account, are deſired to pay the ſame by the 20th of December next, otherwiſe their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney at Law; and all perſons having demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to furniſh their accounts, properly proven, on or before the ſaid day, for ſettlement.

GEORGE SHEIVE,
* MARTIN SHIEVE, } Executors.

JOHN BROOKS,

Glover and Breeches Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed to the north-weſt corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, where he continues to carry on his buſineſs in the moſt extenſive manner, warranting all goods ſold by him to be of the beſt quality, and at the moſt reaſonable rates.

HE HAS NOW FOR SALE,

Gentlemen and Ladies beſt buckſkin riding gloves,
Ditto beſt beaver gloves,
Beſt white and coloured kid gloves,
Boys and girls gloves,
Gentlemen and ladies beſt linen, cotton and nankeen gloves,
Gentlemens beſt furr ditto,
Gentlemen and youths beſt buck and ſheep-ſkin breeches,
Deer-ſkins for mens and boys breeches,
Ditto for the uſe of ſaddlers,
White ſkins for the uſe of ſaddlers and ſhoemakers,
Lining, apron, ſhammy-ſkins, &c.

Orders from town and country will be punctually obeyed, upon the ſhorteſt notice, and the favor gratefully acknowledged.

Philadelphia, November 8, 1791.

NASSAU, *October* 11.

The following particulars reſpecting the ſeizure of two veſſels belonging to this port, by a Spaniſh armed ſchooner, are given by Captain Minors, the maſter of one of them.

The ſloop Induſtry, Minors, of this port, while employed in turtling near Cape Florida, on the 30th of Auguſt laſt, was hailed in Engliſh by an armed ſchooner under Spaniſh colours, ordered to ſtrike to the King of Spain, and upon endeavoring to eſcape, was fired at, purſued, boarded and taken poſſeſſion of. Capt Minors wiſhed to get away, as he knew that ſeveral veſſels had at different times been taken and ſent to diſtant ports on the Spaniſh main, and never heard of ſince,

On board the ſchooner were Mr. Macqueen and Captain Turner, both formerly of South-Carolina, an American negro, and 24 Spaniards. Mr. Macqueen appeared to have the command, and Captain Minors underſtood the Schooner had been fitted out to go in queſt of Mr. Bowles. The Schooner proceeded with the Induſtry for the Havana, and on the paſſage ſeized the ſchooner Patience, Sheerman, alſo of this port. On their arrival at the Havanna, the Governor expreſſed much diſſatisfaction at the ſeizure of the two veſſels, liberated them, treated the maſters of both with kindneſs, and ſaid they had an undoubted right to fiſh and wreck on the Spaniſh coaſts, and while they did not cut wood, or carry on any contraband trade, none of our veſſels ſhould be moleſted.

ALBANY, October 27.

We have it now in our power to congratulate the public, on the ſubject of the projected canal between the Mohawk river and the weſtern Wood creek, which has for ſome time engaged the attention of our fellow-citizens.

The ingenious Major Hardenburgh, who was commiſſioned by government to explore this connection, and report to the enſuing Legiſlature, arrived in this city from thence a ſhort time ſince.

"It appears that this very important operation is not only practicable, but will be found very eaſy on the ſouth ſide of Fort Stanwix, the diſtance in a direct line between the two waters is one mile and two chains—the bed of the Mohawk in that line being higher than Wood creek, the land ſo level that the depth of digging will not vary more than three feet above the common level. The canal in this direction will paſs one quarter of a mile through a cultivated meadow, the remaining diſtance through a cedar and hemlock ſwamp. It is propoſed to feed the canal with a living ſtream of pure water which runs on the eaſt of Fort Stanwix. The advantages which will reſult to this ſtate from ſuch a connection (which probably will not exceed 2000l. in the coſt) are not to be eſtimated. The eyes of the northern parts of America, as well as many parts of Europe, are now turned to the interior parts of this ſtate.—Should it be once known abroad that boats carrying from 5 to 10 tons inſtead of one, could load in the Hudſon river, without being under the neceſſity of unloading till they had penetrated nearly to the weſtern bounds of our ſtate, if neceſſary, every obſtacle to their immediate ſettlement would be removed, and every part of the ſtate would reciprocally give and receive the conſequent advantages therefrom."

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 9.

A ſyſtem of Bankrupt Laws has long been expected by many perſons. It has been ſaid that the United States is almoſt the only civilized country in the world, which is not in poſſeſſion of ſuch a ſyſtem; an idea is excited by this circumſtance, which ſome may conſtrue to the diſadvantage of the General character of the people of America. If we can boaſt of equal honeſty with the reſt of mankind, we do not appear to ſtand on an equal footing with the citizens of European governments in this reſpect. There may be peculiar difficulties attending this buſineſs in this country, owing to the extenſiveneſs of our circle of credit: but we certainly in this caſe, as in many others, enjoy ſuperior advantages by having all the light to direct us, that can ariſe from the practice and experience of the greateſt commercial, and moſt enlightened nations of Europe.

A plan is agitated in Providence, (R. I.) for the ſpeedy eſtabliſhment of a Sail Duck and Twine Manufactory in that place. A number of public ſpirited gentlemen are at the head of this undertaking, who have undertaken to ſupport the plan to the utmoſt of their ability. This advantageous and very neceſſary branch of buſineſs is propoſed to be carried on by fifty perſons, in equal ſhares; or any perſon may have liberty to take any number of ſhares, not exceeding ten, ſo as to fill up the ſaid fifty ſhares, in caſe the ſame number of individual ſubſcribers do not offer.

The lateſt news from St. Domingo mention that freſh diſturbances have commenced at Port-au-Prince, between the whites and the people of colour, which, if not immediately accommodated, will reduce that ſettlement to as bad if not a worſe ſituation than Cape-Francois; for there the mulattoes acted in conjunction with the whites, and there is ſome proſpect of an end being put to the inſurrection; but if the mulattoes ſhould declare themſelves in favour of the negroes at Port-au Prince, the conſequences muſt be dreadful.

By accounts from St. Croix we are informed the crops there are in a moſt flouriſhing ſtate: the very great drought in the ſpring was followed by heavy rains, that continued for ſeveral weeks; after which the face of nature recovered, and the proſpects are very flattering to the planters.

The National Aſſembly of France have lately paſſed a decree, which exempts the inſtruments of huſbandry, and cattle employed in the cultivation of the earth, from being ſeized or ſold for debt, except by the perſon who may have furniſhed them, or to ſatisfy the landlord's demand againſt his tenant; and they are always to be the laſt article ſeized, in caſe the other moveable property proves to be inſufficient.

The French plan of Defence, in caſe they are attacked by a junction of European Powers.

1. Never to ſurrender themſelves up alive to an enemy.

2. Not to give quarter to any foreign hoſtile officer whatever, be his rank what it may, from the corporal to the general, incluſive, if taken with arms in their hands.

3. Still leſs quarter ſhall be given to any Frenchman, who ſhall be found in arms againſt his country.

4. To treat in a friendly manner every foreign ſoldier, who ſhall be ſo unfortunate as to be compelled, by conſtraint of military diſcipline, to obey the order of his officer; it being contrary to the diſpoſition of a generous people to reckon any perſon their enemies, except thoſe who ſhall have the command in this work of murder, and who would, if poſſible, perpetuate the ſlavery of the human race. With a faithful adherence to the above rules, the French will continue free and invincible, though all the tyrants of the world ſhould enter into a combination againſt them!

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nantz, to his friend in Baltimore, dated September 10.

"We learn with concern, by Captains of veſſels from your ſide of the water, the erroneous reports made you of the ſituation of this country---We can aſſure you that we are in the moſt perfect tranquility, and that commerce was never more flouriſhing, or better protected."

Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated Auguſt 10.

"Three foreign veſſels have recently unladen their cargoes at a port near Oran, conſiſting of all kinds of warlike ſtores, without the Spaniſh ſquadron, which was cruiſing before the place, being able to prevent it. The ſiege of Oran is going on as uſual. The new Dey of Algiers, who it was thought entertained ſentiments favourable to Spain, has at length ſhown quite a contrary diſpoſition, and, we have reaſon to fear, will follow the maxims of his predeceſſors.

"Letters from Naples, dated July 30, mention a torrent of Lava having for ſome days proceeded from Veſuvius, on that ſide of the mountain adjacent to the coaſt of Reſini. It flows in great abundance, and had already begun to inundate the fields."

* * *

ALL Perſons in any manner indebted to the late copartnerſhip of

Mifflin and Irwin,

are hereby required to make immediate payment; and all perſons having any demands againſt the above firm, are requeſted to render them to the ſubſcriber, who is legally authoriſed to liquidate the accounts of the ſaid copartnerſhip

3m. JONATHAN MIFFLIN.

THE Subſcriber takes this method to inform the public in general, that he has altered the time of ſtarting his ſtage from Bridgetown and Cooper's ferry, as follows: To ſtart from Daniel Maſkel's, innkeeper, in Bridgetown, every Monday, preciſely at twelve o'clock, and proceed to Henry Spark's, inn-keeper, in Salem, and ſtay all night, ſtart from there next morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Henry Haines's, innkeeper, in Woodbury, to dine, and then proceed to Daniel Cooper's ferry; to ſtart from Daniel Cooper's ferry every Thurſday morning, preciſely at eight o'clock, proceed to Captain Rice's, innkeeper, in Swedeſborough, to dine, and then proceed to Salem, and ſtay all night, ſtart from there next morning at eight o'clock, and proceed to Bridgetown. Price for paſſengers and baggage, as follows; each paſſenger from Bridgetown to Cooper's Ferry, nine ſhillings, from Roadſtown, eight ſhillings and four pence, and 150 lb. of baggage the ſame as a paſſenger; all way-paſſengers three pence per mile. Buſineſs will be done with care and punctuality, by

* SAMUEL WOOD.

PHILADELPHIA, November 2.

PENNSYLVANIA, ſſ

By THOMAS MIFFLIN,

GOVERNOR of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS there is great Reaſon to ſuſpect, from the unuſual Number of Fires which have recently occurred in the City of Philadelphia, and the extraordinary Circumſtances which have attended the ſame, that they have been wilfully occaſioned by ſome evil-diſpoſed Perſons:

AND WHEREAS ſundry good Citizens of this Commonwealth have repreſented unto me, not only their ſtrong Suſpicions reſpecting the paſt, but their juſt Apprehenſions reſpecting a future, Danger from the ſame Cauſe; and have requeſted that Meaſures may be taken, as well to diſcover and puniſh the Perſons who have heretofore offended in the Premiſes, as to prevent the Repetition of a Crime ſo obnoxious to the Peace, Property, and Security of the Community:

THEREFORE I have deemed it proper to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby offering a Reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for diſcovering any Perſon or Perſons, his, her or their Aiders and Abettors, by whom any Dwelling-houſe, or Stable, has been wilfully and maliciouſly ſet on Fire, within the City of Philadelphia, for the Space or Term of one Year laſt paſt; to be paid unto the Perſon or Perſons making ſuch Diſcovery, upon the Conviction of the Offender or Offenders in any Court of competent Juriſdiction within this Commonwealth. AND, beſides the Reward aforeſaid, I DO HEREBY further offer and promiſe to any one of the Perſons, who may have been concerned in contriving, aiding, or abetting the Commiſſion of any Crime or Crimes of the Deſcription aforeſaid (the actual and immediate Perpetrator thereof excepted) a full and free Pardon for the ſame, upon Condition that he or ſhe ſhall and does diſcloſe the Name and Names of his or her Accomplice or Accomplices, ſo that ſuch Accomplice or Accomplices may be apprehended, tried and convicted. AND all Judges, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Coroners, Conſtables, and other Officers of the Commonwealth, according to the Duties of their reſpective Stations, are hereby required and enjoined to employ all lawful Means for diſcovering, apprehending ſecuring, trying, and bringing to juſtice, all and every o, the Offenders in the premiſes, their Aiders and Abettorſf

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the State. at Philadelphia, this twenty-eighth Day of October, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-one, and of the Commonwealth the ſixteenth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

By the Governor,
A. J. DALLAS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

IN ADDITION to the above Reward offered by the Governor, the Subſcribers engage to pay the Sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, on the Terms of the Proclamation.

JOHN BARCLAY, Mayor,
NICHOLAS WALN,
THOMAS FISHER,
JOHN MORTON,
MORDECAI LEWIS,
ROBERT WALN,
D. LENOX,
DAVID LEWIS.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the 5th of October inſtant, on ſuſpicion of being ſtolen, a dark brown HORSE, near 15 hands high, about 5 years old, ſlim made, trots and canters, carries gay, no natural marks. He was taken from two Men, who acknowledged they had ſtole him in Kent county, Maryland; their names are Thomas O'Brien and Robert Watſon, and they are now confined in Glouceſter county gaol. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. DANIEL FORTINER.

October 22, 1791. ¶

GEORGE MEADE,

Has for ſale, at his ſtores, on Walnut-ſtreet wharff,

A FEW pipes of three and four years old Bills of Exchange Madeira Wine, which he will diſpoſe of by the pipe, hogſhead or quarter-caſk.---London market Madeira wine, five and ſix years old.--Old Sherry wine of the firſt quality, by the hogſhead or quarter-caſk.---Three and four years old Liſbon wine, of a ſuperior quality to what is generally imported, by the pipe, quarter-caſk or larger quantity.---Choice old Coniac Brandy, by the pipe, tierce or larger quantity.---A few quarter-cheſts of firſt quality Hyſon Tea.

He has juſt received by the Pigou, Loxley, Maſter, from London, a few quarter-caſks of old Madeira wine---And

By the brig Mercury, Captain Stevens, from Dublin, a few boxes of Iriſh Linens, low priced and well aſſorted; a few bales of Red and White Flannels, and ſome Glue.

A few boxes Spermaceti Candles of the firſt quality, and Burlington Pork of prime quality.

He has alſo to diſpoſe of, a quantity of dreſſed White-oak Hogſhead Staves.

He means to keep a conſtant ſupply of firſt quality Madeira and Liſbon Wines, and whoever is pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, may be aſſured of being well ſerved.

He will, through the winter and ſpring, buy undreſſed Handſpikes --He is purchaſing Flaxſeed and Bees-wax, and will give the higheſt price for them,

N. B. A few Hampers of excellent London Porter and Taunton Ale, juſt received, and to be diſpoſed of. 4 w.

HOLY BIBLE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public in general, and in particular to the Subſcribers to the edition of the Holy Scriptures now printing by Iſaac Collins, at Trenton, that he expects it will be finiſhed by the firſt day of the tenth month (October) next. He wiſhes that all who mean to become ſubſcribers, or who hold ſubſcriptions, would ſignify the ſame as ſoon as poſſible, agreeably to the original propoſals, as the price muſt be increaſed to non-ſubſcribers. The great expence attending the execution of this work, and the advantages derived from receiving part of the money in advance, make a difference of price in favour of ſubſcribers juſt and reaſonable. The Editor hopes the propriety of this meaſure will be apparent, eſpecially when, in this advanced ſtage of the work, he gives general and timely information, that all who are deſirous may not only have the pleaſure of promoting the undertaking, but reap the advantage of becoming ſubſcribers.

⁂ Subſcriptions will be received until the laſt day of the twelfth month (December) next, by Joſeph Crukſhank and William Young, Philadelphia; by Samuel Loudon and Edmund Prior, New-York; by David Weſt and Ebenezer Larkin, Boſton; by Joſeph Townſend, Baltimore; and by the Editor at Trenton.

CHRISTLIEB BARTLING

EMBRACES this opportunity of informing his friends in particular, and the public in general, that he has taken that noted and well ſituated tavern, the ſign of the BUCK, in Second above Race ſteeet, No. 130, where he keeps liquors of the firſt quality; boarding and lodging for travellers and others. The extenſive ſtables and ſheds, together with the large and roomy yard, (which are in complete order) the wide and convenient gate-way in Third ſtreet, eſpecially for waggons, will be an object to the countryman and traveller. It would be too tedious to enumerate the ſuperior advantages this houſe enjoys, let it ſuffice, that very few have ſuch remarkable conveniencies. Thoſe who will honor him with their cuſtom, may depend upon his utmoſt attention to pleaſe. July 12, 1791. tf

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To be SOLD, by Public Vendue,

On the 28th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, if not previouſly ſold at Private Sale,

A LARGE well built ſtone GRIST-MILL, 40 feet by 30, with a SAW-MILL, which at a ſmall expence may be converted to a Merchant-Mill, with three pair of ſtones, ſituated within 27 miles of the city of Philadelphia, on Pickering creek, a never failing ſtream of water, and a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, a ſtone barn and ſtables, and out-houſes, with a pump before the door, in the townſhip of Pikeland, Cheſter county; the Tract of Land on which theſe and other valuable improvements are erected contains 217¾ acres, divided into arable fields and young thriving orchards, and about 20 acres of meadow and a conſiderable quantity more may be made; this eſtate being within two miles of lime-kilns, renders manure cheap and convenient, and in order to accommodate purchaſers it may be divided into two tracts, each containing a proportionable part of the meadow ground and orchards, as well as a ſufficient quantity of woodland. The terms of ſale will be made known on or before the day of Sale, by the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

October 17, 1791. HENRY SCHLEYER.

THE Creditors of John Gardner, Eſq; late ſheriff of the county of Cheſter, whoſe claims have been exhibited to, and allowed of by, the Auditors, are hereby notified to apply for their reſpective dividends to PERSIFOR FRAZER, at his dwelling-houſe in Weſt-town, or at Weſt-Cheſter, he being appointed to diſcharge the ſame. ¶

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tueſday, September 27, 1791. A. M.

A MOTION was made by Mr. Wells, ſeconded by Mr. Carpenter, which was read; and on motion, and by ſpecial order, the ſame was read the ſecond time, and adopted, as follows, viz.

Whereas, during the laſt ſeſſion, a reſolution was agreed to, authoriſing the Governor to invite propoſals for making a turnpike road from the city of Philadelphia to the borough of Lancaſter, or any part thereof, for which purpoſe no propoſals have yet been received: and it being doubtful whether any ſuch propoſals will be made, unleſs the courſes of the ſaid road ſhall be firſt deſignated: Therefore

Reſolved, That the Governor be, and he hereby is, authoriſed to appoint three commiſſioners, to view and mark out a road from the Middle Ferry on Schuylkill, to the borough of Lancaſter, by courſes and diſtances, as near to a ſtraight line as the nature of the ground and other circumſtances will admit; and alſo to view and lay down in a general plan, the great roads at preſent leading from the ſaid city to the ſaid borough, with topographical obſervations thereon, having reference to the practicability and comparative circumſtances neceſſary to making turnpikes on the ſaid preſent and propoſed roads, in which expence and materials ſhall be attended to, together with plans of the ſurveys, and a profile of the ſaid road or roads, and to make report thereof to the General Aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion. After which he ſhall invite propoſals from individuals, or companies, who may be willing to undertake the ſaid road on the principles of a turnpike, which propoſals ſhall be ſubmitted to the General Aſſembly.

Extract from the Journal,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk
of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

To be Sold, by public Vendue,

At the late dwelling houſe of Abel James, near Frankford, in the county of Philadelphia, on the 15th inſtant, being the third day of the week:

ONE deſk and book caſe, 1 high caſe of drawers, 1 dumb waiter, 1 waſh ſtand, 1 bureau and 8 leather bottom chairs, all of mahogany; 4 ſmall dining tables, 1 dreſſing table, 1 caſe of drawers, and 8 chairs with leather bottoms, all of walnut; 1 card table, 1 dreſſing table, 6 chairs with ſtuffed bottoms, and 1 arm chair, all of wild cherry; 1 eight day clock, 2 large pier looking-glaſſes, 3 chamber ditto, 12 green windſor chairs, 6 cane bottom ditto, 2 arm ditto, 1 marble table, 1 couch and bed, 8 feather-beds and bedſteads, and ſundry other beds and mattraſſes, a number of blankets and other bedding, 1 caſe of pine drawers, 2 corner cupboards, pine tables, dough trough, plate rack, bottle racks, 1 barrel churn, 1 cheeſe preſs and vats, 1 large pair andirons, 1 ſmall open ſtove, 1 ten-plate ditto, iron pots, ſaddle, bridle and ſaddle-bags, grindſtone, a few ſeaſoned walnut boards, a flax-break, a garden roller, wheel-barrow, Dutch fan, 1 cyder mill and ſcrew preſs, 1 horſe, 2 cows, 1 cart and gears, 1 old farm waggon, 1 old poſt coach and family waggon, both on ſteel ſprings; ſpades, ſhovels, dung-forks, and various other articles. Alſo, a large boat, burden about thirty or forty tons, well built, and very ſuitable to carry wood, ſtone, mud to the meadow banks, manure from the city, &c.

Attendance will be given, and the ſale to begin at 12 o'clock on ſaid day.

HENRY DRINKER,
JOSEPH SWIFT,
JOHN FIELD,
CADWALADER EVANS, } Truſtees of the eſtate of Abel James.

11th Month 1, 1791.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, October 13, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the tenth day of November next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, bounded by lands of John Fletcher, John Bell and others, containing fifty acres, more or leſs; ſeized and taken in execution, as the eſtate of William Fletcher.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, October 13, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 11th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, two meſſuages or tenements, and a tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Fallowfield, bounded by lands of John Smith, John Stringer and others, containing 380 acres, more or leſs; there are on ſaid premiſes a ſufficiency of meadow and woodland, together with a good bearing orchard; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the eſtate of Robert Boyle.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter County, October 13, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the twelfth day of November next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of William White, at the ſign of the Compaſs, in the townſhip of Weſt-Caln, a meſſuage, and one half of an undivided right of 150 acres of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Caln aforeſaid, bounded by lands of Benjamin Wallace, William Waggoner and others; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the eſtate of John Boyd.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter County, October 13, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the fourteenth day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of James Bones, at the ſign of the White Horſe, in the townſhip of Eaſt Whiteland, two certain lots or pieces of Land; one of them bounded by lands of Daniel Durborough, land late of William Jones and others, containing four acres and 108 perches; the other of them bounded by lands late of the ſaid William Jones, John Templeton and others, containing eight acres and 45 perches, more or leſs, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip of Eaſt-Whiteland; ſeized and taken in execution, as the eſtate of Malachi Jones, and Hannah his wife.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, October 13, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the fifteenth day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage, and two tracts or pieces of land; one of them bounded by lands of Griffith Jones, Abraham Whiſler and others, containing 104 acres; and the other of them being woodland, bounded by lands of Griffith Jones and others, containing 44 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Charleſtown; ſeized and taken in execution, as the eſtate late of Benjamin Jones, deceaſed.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the ſeventeenth day of November next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jacob Humphreys, inn keeper, in the townſhip of Eaſt Fallowfield, a certain meſſuage and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Fallowfield aforeſaid, bounded by lands of Jeſſe Harlan, George Harlan, and others; containing fifty-ſix acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Jonathan Harlan.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, October 17th, 1791. *

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of William Burns, innkeeper, in Marcus-Hook, in the townſhip of Lower-Chicheſter, in the county of Delaware, on Monday, the 21ſt day of November next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage and two lots of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Lower-Chicheſter, bounded by lands of Iſaac Dutton, Richard Riley, Daniel Howell and others, containing 14 acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of William Granſton.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, October 27th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 30th day of November next, at the Court-houſe in Weſt-Cheſter, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Goſhen, bounded by lands of Iſaiah Matlack, Iſaac Haines, William Rattew, and others, containing 110¾ acres. The above deſcribed tract is about two miles from Weſt-Cheſter, two miles from Goſhen meeting-houſe, and near to ſeveral griſt mills; there are on ſaid premiſes, a meſſuage, barn and other out-houſes, a ſufficiency of meadow and woodland, adjoining on the great road leading from Philadelphia by Straſburgh to Lancaſter. Seized and taken in execution, as the eſtate late of William Eachus, deceaſed.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Oct. 24, 1791.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately, or any time before the 10th of 4th Month next,

A FARM, containing about 150 acres cleared, and 90 acres woodland; on the premiſes is a good ſtone houſe and kitchin, a large garden, with a well of excellent water a few yards from the door, barn and ſtables in good repair, a bearing orchard, 30 acres of Meadow, and 37 acres of red clover---the whole under good fence---adjoins the great road from Concord to Wilmington, is 24 miles from Philadelphia, 4½ from Grubb's landing on the river Delaware, and 7 miles from Wilmington.

Alſo to be let, and entered upon the 25th of 3d Month next, a Farm (adjoining the above) containing 50 acres of cleared, and 50 acres of woodland, a good ſtone houſe, with a large log kitchen, ſome out buildings, and a bearing orchard. Very little garlick on theſe farms. Apply to

JOHN DIXON,
No. 74, South Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

25th 10th Month, 1791.

WHEREAS the Subſcriber, living in the townſhip of Solebury, Bucks county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, gave to Jonathan Kinſey, of the ſame place, two bonds, viz. one bond in the penalty of eighty pounds, conditioned for the payment of forty pounds, payable on the ninth of April, in the year of our Lord 1792, one other bond in the penalty of eighty pounds, conditioned for the payment of forty pounds, payable on the ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord 1795; and three other bonds to certain attornies, for the uſe of Adam Swager and Magdalen his wife, viz. one bond in the penalty of eighty pounds, conditioned for the payment of forty pounds, on the ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord 1793, one other bond in the penalty of eighty pounds, conditioned for the payment of forty pounds, on the ninth of April, in the year of our Lord 1794, one other bond in the penalty of eighty pounds, conditioned for the payment of forty pounds, on the ninth of April, in the year of our Lord 1796 which bonds I gave for the purchaſe of a tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Solebury and county of Bucks; and whereas the title of the ſaid land has ſince been adjudged inſufficient, by trial and a verdict, in the Supreme Court of Pennſylvania, and the poſſeſſion thereof taken from me, I therefore forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of any of ſaid bonds, as I am determined I will not pay them, or any of them, unleſs compelled by due courſe of law.

* ISRAEL MICHENOR.

October 24, 1791.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN laſt night out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Paſſyunk townſhip, on the road leading to Gray's Ferry, near the three mile ſtone, A yellow bay HORSE, with a ſtar on his forehead, and a mealy Mouth, about 14 hands high, about 6 years old, with a black mane and tail, trots and canters very eaſy, his two hind feet are white, with two black ſpots on one of them, ſhod all round, and is a ſtrong well-made horſe; he had a lock to his foot when taken. Another bay horſe was left in the paſture when the above was taken, branded I. S. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe with the thief, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, and the Owner may get the horſe again, ſhall have the above reward, or five dollars for the horſe only, and all reaſonable charges paid by

FREDERICK DESHONG.

Philadelphia, October 28, 1791. *

TO BE SOLD,

The following Tracts of Land, ſituate in the County of Northampton, in the State of Pennſylvania, part of the eſtate of Abel James, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed.

1. ONE Tract of patented Land, generally known by the name of Ruliſſ's place, containing 1096¼ acres and allowance, ſituate on Sambo creek, on the great road leading from the Wind Gap by Fort Penn to the upper parts of Northampton county, and within 3 or 4 miles of the river Delaware. On this Tract is plenty of Limeſtone, about 300 acres of very rich bottom Meadow may be made on the creek, and about 50 acres more of watered Meadow of an excellent quality on the different branches, at leaſt 300 acres of good plough land might be cleared, the bottoms are heavily timbered with fine White-Oak, Aſh, Poplar, &c. which, as it is ſituate near the river, muſt, in a ſhort time, anſwer a valuable purpoſe. There is a conſiderable quantity of land cleared, having erected thereon three tenements, one of which, where Jacob Potts has lived for ſeveral years, is large and commodious, and is accommodated with a good barn, lately built. It is within three miles of a good merchant and ſaw mill, and about 30 miles from Bethlehem. The chief of the Lands ſurrounding this tract are of a rich ſoil, but too ſtony for cultivation, ſo that they will always afford a ſufficient outlet and range of paſture in the Summer ſeaſon for great numbers of cattle, which muſt render it very valuable for a grazing farm, as well as for raiſing grain.

2. One tract of patented Land, containing 208¼ acres and allowance, ſituate on Jones's creek, on both ſides of Gen. Sullivan's road to Wyoming, in the Gap of what is called the Second Mountain, and by the eaſtern foot of Pocono Nob, about 9 miles from Col. Jacob Strowd's, at Fort Penn. This is a very valuable piece of excellent Bottom, the lines being run in ſuch manner as to take in little broken land; at leaſt 170 acres is very good, 120 of which may be made good watered Meadow; Jones's creek runs through it, a fine large ſtream, and affords convenience for one or more good mills,---well timbered, near 30 acres cleared, which may be eaſily converted into good watered meadow. As the great road from the Wind-Gap to Wyoming goes through this tract, and as it is ſo well furniſhed with meadow ground and convenience for mills, it muſt be a good ſtand for a tavern, ſtore, or other public buſineſs--about 12 miles from the river Delaware, and 30 miles from Bethlehem.

3. One tract of patented land, containing 371½ acres, and allowance, ſituate on the weſt branch of Broadhead's creek, in a gap of the ſecond mountain, about 4 miles north eaſt of John Learn's at Pocono, and 5 miles above Hillborn's ſaw-mill, the lines are ſo run as to include little broken land, the chief part of it is level and clear of ſtones, of an excellent rich ſoil and well timbered, about 300 acres may be called extraordinary good, 200 acres whereof will make the beſt of watered meadow, and the other good plough land. The creek is ſufficient for one or more mills, the lands adjoining this tract are chiefly broken and hilly, but will always afford plenty of paſture for great numbers of cattle in the Summer ſeaſon, it is about 12 miles from the river Delaware, to which a good road may be made along the creek. This tract, if well improved, it is thought would be as valuable as any tract of the ſize on that ſide the mountain.

4. One ſmall tract of patented land, containing 36 acres, ſituate in the bend of the Weſt-branch of Broadhead's creek, about 2 miles above Hilborn's Saw mill. It is a good rich piece of level bottom, the lower half of which is a fine White-Pine ſwamp, the other timbered with Oak, eaſy clearing and well ſuited either for meadow or plough land. The creek alſo affords two very convenient ſeats where good Saw mills may be built at the cheapeſt rate, having ſufficiency of fall, and water enough at all ſeaſons for ſeveral ſaws. The neighbouring hills are pretty well covered with Yellow Pine, and a good road may be made down the creek to the river, in about 9 miles, which will render this a valuable ſeat for a Saw mill, alſo a good ſettlement for a tradeſman.

5. Two contiguous tracts of patented land on Lizard creek, containing together 321 acres and allowance, on which a Griſt-mill may be erected, a good proportion of watered meadow may be made, and of tillable upland cleared, would ſuit well for grazing, and are accommodated with range for cattle, ſituate between Michael Old's mill and Joſiah Thomas's.

6. Two tracts of patented land lying near each other, one containing 145 acres 86 perches, the other 316 acres 116 perches, on which are about 50 or 60 acres of the beſt meadow ground in that neighbourhood, being a fine rich bottom, formerly a Beaver dam, ſome meadow and plough land cleared, and an old houſe ſtanding on the premiſes, ſituate on the road from the Wind-Gap to Head's mill.

7. One tract, containing 69¾ acres of Pine land, not very ſtony for that country, ſurveyed and returned, ſituate on the road from Emanuel Gonſales's mill to the Shawliollo ſettlement made by James & Drinker, on which Ephraim Van Orman now lives, and about 1½ miles from the latter.

8. One tract, ſurveyed and returned, containing 33 acres 95 perches, ſituate on the weſt ſide of, and near the abovementioned road, about 3 miles from ſaid Shawliollo ſettlement, has a ſtream of water running through it, and is chiefly bog meadow.

9. One tract of patented land, containing 154¼ acres and allowance, ſituate on the abovementioned road, which paſſes through the weſt end of it, about 4½ miles ſouth of the Shawliollo ſettlement abovementioned. It is ſuppoſed that about 100 acres of this tract conſiſts of good meadow ground, moſt of it open bottom, ſome of it covered with Maple, Alder and Aſh, about 14 miles from the river Delaware and 58 from Bethlehem.

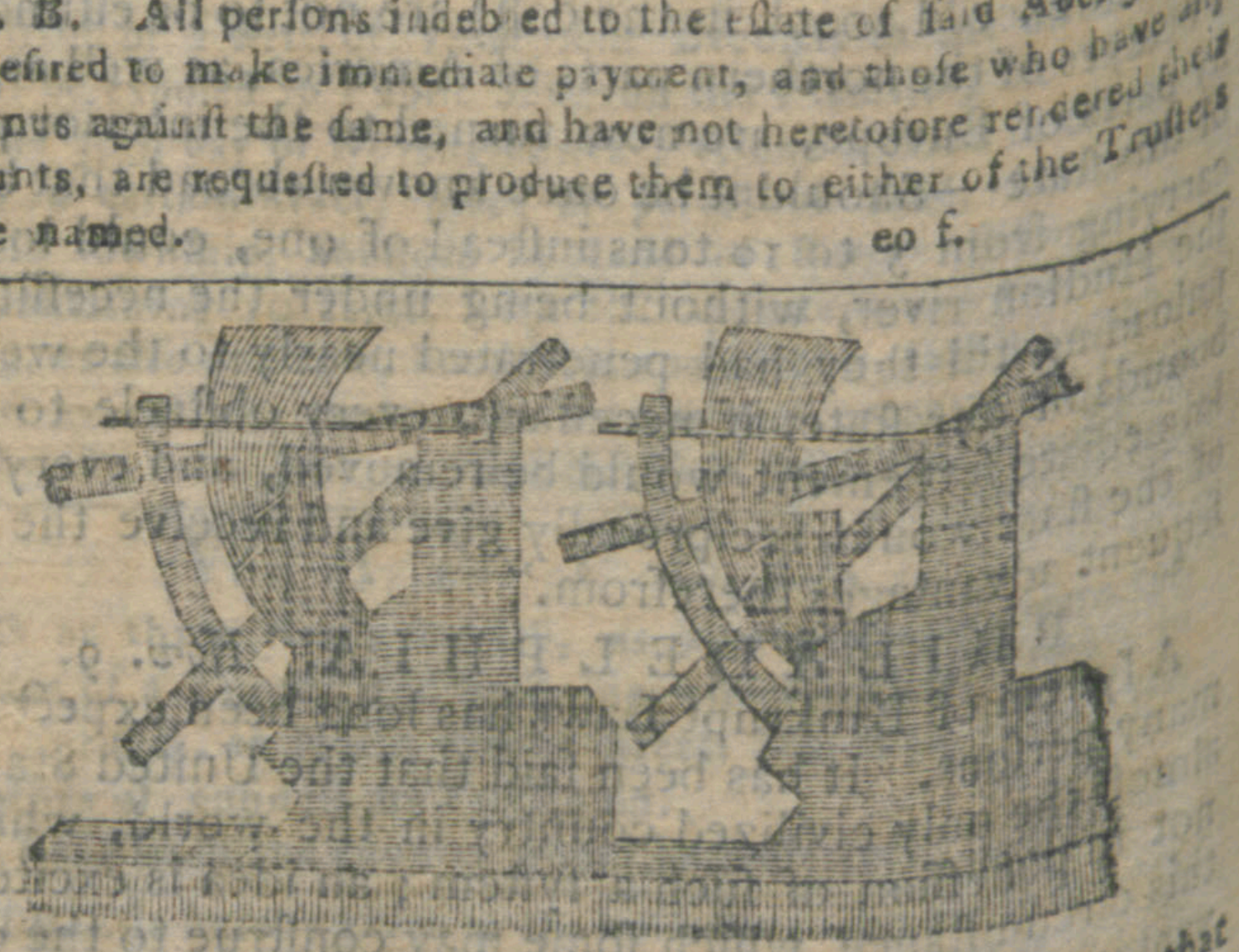
10. One tract, ſurveyed and returned, containing 74 acres 73 perches of land, on a branch of Little Buſhkill, the abovementioned road paſſes through the north-eaſterly end of it, or very near it, between 5 and 6 miles ſouth of ſaid Shawliollo ſettlement, great part of it bog meadow, with a ſmall proportion of plough land.

ALSO, one tract containing 22¼ acres of land, ſituate in Greenwich townſhip, Suſſex county, New-Jerſey, being chiefly covered with wood, the greater part of it good Wheat land, it is within two miles of Johnſon's forge and mill, about the ſame diſtance from Severns's mill, and about 5 miles from Hughes's forge on Muſconecunk.

For terms of ſale and further particulars, apply to Jacob Strowd, Eſquire, at Fort Penn, Northampton county, or to the Subſcribers, in Philadelphia.

HENRY DRINKER,
JOSEPH SWIFT,
JOHN FIELD,
CADWALADER EVANS. } Truſtees of the eſtate of Abel James.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of ſaid Abel James are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſame, and have not heretofore rendered their accounts, are requeſted to produce them to either of the Truſtees above named. eo f.



THE Subſcriber takes this method to inform the public, that his FULLING-MILL and WORKS at Coles-town, near Haddonfield, within 7 miles of Philadelphia, are in compleat order for carrying on the Fulling Buſineſs in a compleat manner. All thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may depend upon having their work quick and well done, and as reaſonable as can be done elſewhere, and their favours gratefully acknowledged, by

WILLIAM KAIN, Fuller.

N. B. Cloths and worſteds, &c. will be taken in at John Branſon's, weaver, at James Chattins, in Haddonfield, at Joſhua Cooper's ferry, and at Samuel Cole's, in Moore's Town, in Jerſey, likewiſe at Arch-ſtreet ferry, and at Benjamin Maſon's ſtore, the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, in Philadelphia, where cloths will be duly taken away, and returned, after being dreſſed, by the above ſubſcriber, who propoſes giving his attendance once a week for that purpoſe. *

Treaſury-Office of PENNSYLVANIA.

October 13th, 1791.

WHEREAS Arrangements are now making to put means into my hands to diſcharge the intereſt upon the Funded State Debt up to the firſt of January and the 10th of April laſt—All perſons poſſeſſed of the ſo called Militia and Depreciation Certificates, and who have not already had them entered on the books of this Office, are earneſtly requeſted to bring them in without delay—as, in order to prevent confuſion and error, no payment will be made on preſentment, without previous entry and examination.

CHRISTIAN FEBIGER.

N. B. Public notice will be given in this Paper when the Payment of intereſt will commence.

THE Commiſſioners appointed by law to receive ſubſcriptions to the ſtock of the Company to be inſtituted, for opening a navigation between the rivers Schuylkill and Suſquehanna, by the waters of Tulpehoccon, Quitapahilla and Swatara creeks, hereby give notice, that they will attend on this buſineſs at the State-houſe, in Philadelphia, on the firſt day of December next, at ten o'clock in the morning.

HENRY DRINKER,
GEORGE LATIMER,
ROBERT HARE,
WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.

Philadelphia, October 21, 1791.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,

Bookſeller and Stationer, No. 53, Second-ſtreet, corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

HAS received by the Pigou, from London, ELHANAN WINCHESTER's LECTURES on the PROPHECIES that remain to be fulfilled. In 4 vols.

Said CAMPBELL has alſo received, by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, a very large and general aſſortment of BOOKS, amongſt which are moſt of the new Publications of merit.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

NOVEMBER, 1791.] THE [NUMBER 3207.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1791.

PHILADELPHIA.

Read in the Houſe of Repreſentatives on Thurſday laſt.

United States, November 10, 1791.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THE reſolution paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, requeſting the Preſident of the United States to cauſe an eſtimate to be laid before Congreſs at their next ſeſſion, of the quantity and ſituation of the lands not claimed by the Indians nor granted to, nor claimed by any of the citizens of the United States, within the territory ceded to the United States by the ſtate of North Carolina, and within the territory of the United States, north-weſt of the river Ohio, has been referred to the ſecretary of ſtate: a copy of whoſe report on that ſubject I now lay before you, together with the copy of a letter accompanying it.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, November 8, 1791.

SIR,

I HAVE now the honor to encloſe you a report on the lands of the United States, within the north-weſtern and ſouth-weſtern territories, unclaimed either by Indians or by citizens of theſe ſtates.

In order to make the eſtimate of their quantity and ſituation, as deſired by the legiſlature, it appeared neceſſary, firſt to delineate the Indian boundaries which circumſcribe thoſe territories, and then to preſent a ſtatement of all claims of citizens within the ſame; from whence reſults the reſiduary unclaimed maſs, whereon any land law the legiſlature may think proper to paſs, may operate immediately, and without obſtruction.

I have not preſumed to decide on the merits of the ſeveral claims nor conſequently to inveſtigate them minutely:—This will only be proper, when ſuch of them as may be tho't doubtful, if there ſhould be any ſuch, ſhall be taken up for final deciſion.

I have the honor to be, with ſentiments of the moſt perfect reſpect and attachment,

Sir, your moſt obedient and moſt
Humble ſervant,
Thomas Jefferſon.

The Preſident of the United States.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred by the Preſident of the United States, the reſolution of Congreſs, requeſting the Preſident "to cauſe an eſtimate to be laid before Congreſs at their next ſeſſion, of the quantity and ſituation of the lands not claimed by the Indians, nor granted to, nor claimed by any citizens of the United States, within the territory ceded to the United States, by the ſtate of North Carolina, and within the the territories of the United States, north-weſt of the river Ohio," makes thereon the following

REPORT,

THE territory ceded by the ſtate of N. Carolina to the United States, by deed bearing date the 25th day of February 1790 is bounded as follows, to wit: beginning in the boundary between Virginia and N. Carolina, that is to ſay, in the parallel of lat. 36 1-2 degrees, N. from the equator, on the extreme height of the Stone mountain, where the ſaid boundary or parallel interſects it, and running thence along the ſaid extreme height to the place where Watauga River breaks through it; thence a direct courſe to the top of the Yellow Mountain, where Bright's road croſſes the ſame; thence along the ridge of the ſaid mountain between the waters of Doe River and the waters of Rock Creek, to the place where the road croſſes the Iron Mountain, from thence along the extreme height of the ſaid mountain to where Nolichuckey River runs through the ſame; thence to the top of the Bald Mountain; thence along the extreme height of the ſaid mountain to the painted rock, on French Broad River: thence along the higheſt ridge of the ſaid mountain to the place where it is called the Great Iron or Smoaky Mountain: thence along the extreme height of the ſaid mountain to the place where it is called Unaka Mountain, between the Indian towns of Cowee and Old Chota: thence along the main ridge of the ſaid mountain to the ſouthern boundary of the ſaid ſtate of North-Carolina, that is to ſay, to the parallel of latitude 35 degrees north from the equator; thence weſtwardly along the ſaid boundary or parallel, to the middle of the river Miſſiſippi; thence up the middle of the ſaid river to where it is interſected by the firſt mentioned parallel of 36 1-2 degrees; thence along the ſaid parallel to the beginning: which tract of country is a degree and a half of latitude from north to ſouth, and about 360 miles in general, from eaſt to weſt, as nearly as may be eſtimated from ſuch maps as exiſt of that country.

The Indians having claims within the ſaid tract of country, are, the Cherokees and Chickaſaws, whoſe boundaries are ſettled by the treaties of Hopewell, concluded with the Cherokees on the 28th of November, 1785, and with the Chickaſaws on the 10th day of January 1786, and by the treaty of Holſton, concluded with the Cherokees, July 2d, 1791. Theſe treaties acknowledge to the ſaid Indians all the lands weſtward and ſouthward of the following lines, to wit; beginning in the boundary between South and North-Carolina, where the South-Carolina Indian boundary ſtrikes the ſame; thence north to a point from which a line is to be extended to the river Clinch, that ſhall paſs the Holſton, at the ridge which divides the waters running into little river from thoſe running into the Taniſſee; thence up the river Clinch to Campbell's line, and along the ſame to the top of the Cumberland Mountain; thence in a direct courſe towards the Cumberland river, where the Kentuckey road croſſes it, as far the Virginia line, or parallel aforeſaid, of 36 1-2 degrees; thence weſtwardly, or eaſtwardly as the caſe ſhall be, along the ſaid line or parallel to the point thereof, which is due northeaſt from another point to be taken on the dividing ridge of Cumberland and Duck Rivers, 40 miles from Naſhville; thence ſouth-weſt to the point laſt mentioned, on the ſaid dividing ridge, and along the ſaid dividing ridge north-weſtwardly, to where it is interſected by the ſaid Virginia line, or parallel of 36 1-2 degrees. So that there remained to the United States, the right of pre-emption of the Lands weſtward and ſouthward of the ſaid lines, and the abſolute right to thoſe northward thereof, that is to ſay; to one parcel to the eaſtward, ſomewhat triangular, comprehending the counties of Sullivan and Waſhington, and parts of thoſe of Green and Hawkins, running about 150 miles from eaſt to weſt, on the Virginia boundary, as its baſe, and between 80 and 90 miles from north to ſouth where broadeſt; and containing, as may be conjectured, without pretending to accuracy, between ſeven and eight thouſand ſquare miles, or about five millions of acres: And to one other parcel to the weſtward, ſomewhat triangular alſo, comprehending parts of the counties of Sumner, Davidſon, and Taniſee, the baſe whereof extends about 150 miles alſo from eaſt to weſt, on the ſame Virginia line, and it's height, from north to ſouth, about 55 miles, and ſo may comprehend about four thouſand ſquare miles, or upwards of two and a half millions of acres of land.

Within theſe triangles, however, are the following claims of citizens, reſerved by the deed of ceſſion, and conſequently forming exceptions to the rights of the United States.

I. Appropriations of the ſtate of North-Carolina, for their continental and ſtate officers and ſoldiers.

II. Grants, and titles to grants veſted in individuals by the laws of the ſtate.

III. Enteries made in Armſtrong's office, under an act of that ſtate, of 1783, for the redemption of ſpecie and other certificates.

The claims covered by the 1ſt reſervation are,

1ſt. The bounties in land given by the ſaid ſtate of North-Carolina, to the continental line, in addition to thoſe given by Congreſs; theſe were to be located within a diſtrict bounded northwardly by the Virginia line, and ſouthwardly by a line parallel thereto, and 55 miles diſtant. Weſtwardly, by the Tanniſſee, and eaſtwardly by the meridian of the interſection of the Virginia line, and Cumberland river; grants have accordingly iſſued for 1,239,498 acres, and warrants for the further quantity of 1,549,726 acres, making together 2,789,224 acres.

It is to be noted that the ſouhweſtern and ſoutheaſtern angles of this diſtrict, conſtituting perhaps a fourth or a fifth of the whole, are ſouth of the lines eſtabliſhed by the treaties of Hopewell and Holſton, and conſequently in a country wherein the Indian title is acknowledged and guarantied by the United States. No information is received of the exact proportion of the locations made within theſe angles.

2d. Bounties in land to Evans's battalion, raiſed for ſtate purpoſes. Theſe were to be taken weſt of the Cumberland Mountain. The locations are not yet made.

The ſecond reſervation covers the following claims.

1. Lands for the ſurveyor-general's fees for laying out the military bounties, to be located in the military diſtrict. The grants already iſſued on this account amount to 30,203 acres.

2. Grants to Iſaac Shelby, Anthony Bledſoe, and Abſalom Tatum, commiſſioners for laying out the military bounties; and to guards, chain carriers, markers, and hunters, who attended them already iſſued to the amount of 65,932 acres, located in the military diſtrict.

3. Entries in Waſhington county amounting to 746,362 1-2 acres; for 214,549 3-4 of which grants have already iſſued. Of the remaining 531,812 3-4 acres, a conſiderable proportion were declared void by the laws of the ſtate, and were particularly excluded from the cover of the reſervation in the deed of ceſſion, by this clauſe in it, to wit, Provided that nothing herein contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to the making good any entry or entries, or any grant or grants, heretofore declared void, by any act or acts of the General Aſſembly of this ſtate. Still it is to be conſidered, that many of theſe perſons have ſettled and improved the lands, are willing, as is ſaid to comply with ſuch conditions as ſhall be required of other purchaſers, form a ſtrong barrier on the new frontier, acquired by the treaty of Holſton, and are therefore objects meriting the conſideration of the legiſlature.

4. Entries in Sullivan county, amounting to 240,624 acres; for 173,332 acres of which grants have already iſſued; of the remaining entries, many are certified void, and others underſtood to be lapſed or otherwiſe voidable under the laws of the ſtate.

5. Certain pre-emption rights granted to the firſt ſettlers of Davidſon county, on Cumberland river, amounting to 309,760 acres.

6. A grant of 200,000 acres to Richard Henderſon and others on Powel's and Clinch's rivers, extending up Powel's river in a breadth of not leſs than 4 miles, and down Clinch's from their junction in a breadth not leſs than 12 miles. A great part of this is within the Indian territory.

[*The remainder in our next.*]

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, *Nov.* 14.

Mr. Baldwin preſented a petition from Gen. Jackſon (Repreſentative in the late Congreſs, for the ſtate of Georgia) complaining of the undue return of a member from that ſtate, to ſerve in the preſent Congreſs: which is as follows—

To the Hon. the Speaker and Members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States:

The Petition of James Jackſon, humbly ſets forth,

THAT at the late election for members to repreſent the ſtate of Georgia, in your Hon. Houſe for the preſent Congreſs, General Anthony Wayne and your petitioner were candidates for the Lower or Eaſtern Diſtrict of the ſaid ſtate: That an improper and undue return has been made to your Houſe of the ſaid election: For, that the county election of Effingham, in favor of the ſaid Anthony Wayne, was illegal;—there being nine votes more than voters at the ſame, and two of the three perſons preſiding thereat, not qualified Magiſtrates: For that the return for the county of Elynn, in favor of your petitioner, was ſuppreſſed: For that a falſe return was made to the executive of the ſtate, for the county of Camden, exceeding the numbers of the legal poll, which amounted to twenty-five votes, by the number of ſixty-four votes, all of which were in favour of the ſaid Anthony Wayne, and added together with the legal poll, far exceeds the whole number of male free inhabitants, entitled to vote therein: and for that an illegal or pretended poll was held, after the legal poll was cloſed; and on which illegal poll the aforeſaid falſe return was founded; and the legal return, after being duly certified by the proper officers, was either ſuppreſſed or deſtroyed.—

He therefore prays your Hon. Houſe to poſtpone any determination on the return of the ſaid Anthony Wayne, for ſuch reaſonable period, as will enable your petitioner to bring forward ſuch proofs reſpecting the premiſes, as the nature of his caſe may require:

And he will pray, &c.
JAMES JACKSON.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, accompanied with the copy of a reſolution of the General Aſſembly of Virginia, ratifying the firſt article of the propoſed amendments to the conſtitution.

Mr. Speaker laid before the houſe two reports of the ſecretary of ſtate, on petitions referred to him: and alſo a report from the commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts between the United States and the individual States, ſetting forth as their opinion, that the accounts may be finally ſettled by the firſt of June 1793.

The houſe then, purſuant to the order of the day, reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the ſchedule of the cenſus:—Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

Mr. Findley and Mr. Giles uſed many arguments in defence of a numerous repreſentation, and declared in favor of the ratio of one to thirty thouſand.

Mr. Boudinot argued againſt an overnumerous repreſentation, and was for ſtriking out the words "thirty thouſand," to inſert any greater number, that gentlemen might think proper.

The committee, without coming to a determination, roſe, reported progreſs, and aſked leave to ſit again.—Adjourned.

ORDINANCE and BYE-LAWS
For the Regulation of the
BANK of the UNITED STATES.

At a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, held at the City-Hall in Philadelphia, on Monday evening, October 31, 1791, agreeably to adjournment—

MR. BINGHAM, from the Committee appointed at the laſt meeting to report ſuch Bye-laws, Ordinances, and Regulations, as ſhall ſeem neceſſary and convenient for the Government of the Corporation, made report—and the ſame being taken into conſideration, after debate, the Stockholders agreed to the following Ordinance:

Section I. THE Charter of Incorporation granted to the Bank of the United States, amongſt other rights, privileges and abilities therein conveyed, having impowered the Stockholders at general meetings, legally convened, to make, ordain, eſtabliſh and put in execution, ſuch Bye-laws, Ordinances and Regulations, as ſhall ſeem neceſſary and convenient for the government of the ſaid Corporation: *Be it ordained*, by the Preſident, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States,

Sect. II. That the Bank ſhall be open for the tranſaction of buſineſs, every day in the year (Sundays, Chriſtmas-day, and the fourth of July, excepted) during ſuch hours as the Board of Directors ſhall deem adviſable.

Sect. III. That the books and accounts of the Bank ſhall be kept in Dollars and cents, and ſhall be regularly balanced on the firſt Mondays in January and July, in each year; when the half-yearly Dividends ſhall be declared and publiſhed in at leaſt four of the public newſpapers.

Sect. IV. That the Bank ſhall take charge of the Caſh of all thoſe who chooſe to place it there (free of expence) and ſhall keep it ſubject to their order, payable at ſight; and ſhall receive depoſits of ingots of gold, bars of ſilver, wrought plate, or other valuable articles of ſmall bulk, in the ſame manner, and return them on demand of the depoſitor.

Sect. V. That the Bank ſhall receive all ſpecie coins, according to the rates and value that have been or ſhall hereafter be eſtabliſhed by Congreſs.

Sect. VI. That until offices of diſcount and depoſit ſhall be eſtabliſhed, there ſhall be at leaſt two diſcount days in every week, when meetings of the Board of Directors ſhall be aſſembled.---Diſcounts ſhall be made at a rate not exceeding Six per cent. per annum, on Notes or Bills of Exchange that have not more than ſixty days to run, and with at leaſt two reſponſible names, and under ſuch modifications, as the Board of Directors, in their diſcretion, ſhall deem ſatisfactory and expedient.

Sect. VII. That the Preſident ſhall have power to convene the Directors on ſpecial occaſions, and with the approbation of the Board of Directors, to affix the ſeal of the Corporation to all conveyances or other inſtruments, and ſign the ſame in behalf of the Corporation—the ſaid ſeal ſhall always remain in the cuſtody and ſafe keeping of the Preſident.

Sect. VIII. That a committee of the Board, conſiſting of at leaſt three members to be elected monthly by ballot, ſhall viſit the vaults, in which the caſh and other effects ſhall be depoſited, at leaſt once in every month, and make an inventory of the ſame, to be compared with the books, in order to aſcertain whether they perfectly agree therewith.

Sect. IX. That no notes of the Bank ſhall be ſtruck or ſigned, or Bank Paper made, but by direction of the Board.

Sect. X. That in caſe the Board of Directors ſhall at any time make a Dividend exceeding the profits of the Bank, and thereby diminiſh the capital Stock, the Members aſſenting thereto ſhall be liable in their ſeveral individual capacities for the amount of the ſurplus ſo divided.

Sect. XI. That the Board of Directors ſhall, previous to the firſt day of December in every year, call a general Meeting of the Stockholders, to be aſſembled within three days after each annual Election.

Sect. XII. That the Board of Directors are hereby empowered to demand and receive from the Commiſſioners appointed to ſuperintend the ſubſcriptions to the capital ſtock of the Bank, all Monies which have been paid to the ſaid Commiſſioners on account of the firſt ſpecie payment, together with the original Book of ſubſcription.

Sect. XIII. That the board of Directors are hereby authoriſed to aſcertain and determine in what manner the remaining portions in the capital Stock, due on the ſhares ſubſcribed, conſiſting of ſpecie and public Debt, ſhall be paid and received, and they are hereby further authoriſed and impowered to receive into their poſſeſſion the Certificates of ſaid public Debt, and demand and receive by their Preſident, or in ſuch other manner as they ſhall think proper, the intereſt that ſhall accrue and become due upon the ſame, and to give receipts therefor in behalf of the ſaid Corporation.

Sect. XIV. That the board of Directors are hereby authoriſed and impowered to fix and eſtabliſh requiſite, ſafe and convenient forms for transfering Bank Stock; for receiving half yearly dividends; for conveying a right to Proxies to repreſent Stockholders at any general Meeting after the ſecond Monday in January next; for the Certificates of capital Stock of the Bank; for the circulating and poſt Notes of the Bank; and for the oath or affirmation of the Officers of the Bank, previous to their entering on the execution of their reſpective duties.

Sect. XV. That the board of Directors are hereby authoriſed and impowered to eſtabliſh a common ſeal, with ſuitable devices; to aſcertain and mark out the various duties and employments of the Officers, Clerks and ſervants of the Bank, and to direct them accordingly—as well as to determine the amount of Securities they ſhall reſpectively give for the faithful diſcharge of their duties: to aſſign to the Preſident ſuch additional functions, as are not already deſignated by law—and to re-iſſue or to renew at their diſcretion the Notes in circulation.

Sect. XVI. That the Directors ſhall have power to make loans to the government of the United States, or of any State, to ſuch extent and on ſuch terms, as they ſhall deem expedient, not contrary to law; provided that a board conſiſting of not leſs than a majority of the whole number of Directors ſhall be neceſſary to decide in all ſuch caſes.

Sect. XVII. That the board of Directors are hereby authoriſed to leaſe or hire for a term not exceeding two years ſuch ſuitable buildings, as the adminiſtration of the affairs of the Bank may require.

Sect. XVIII. That in caſe it ſhall happen that an election of Directors ſhall not be made at a meeting of the Stockholders for that purpoſe on the firſt Monday of January next, and on ſaid day in each ſucceeding year, it ſhall be lawful for the Stockholders to adjourn ſaid meeting to any future day within five days from ſaid firſt Monday of January, and at ſaid adjournment to make, complete and finiſh ſaid election.

Sect. XIX. That the board of Directors are hereby impowered to form and eſtabliſh all other rules and regulations that they may deem neceſſary for the interior management of the Bank.

On motion, Reſolved, That it is the ſenſe of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, that the Preſident and Directors ſhould turn their immediate attention to the eſtabliſhment of Offices of Diſcount and Depoſit at ſuch places in the United States, as the intereſt and ſafety of the inſtitution will admit.

Atteſt. EDWARD FOX, *Sec'ry.*

NASSAU, October 7.

A brig of about 150 tons burthen, having *The Nymph of Baltimore* painted on her ſtern, was ſeen about twelve days ſince aſhore on the Florida Coaſt, with her bottom upwards.

SALEM, November 1.

Captain Bickford arrived here on Saturday laſt from Cape-Francois, from whence he ſailed the 2d October. A Mr. Harrington, formerly of Boſton, who has reſided there ſeveral years paſt, came paſſenger. He has ſerved in the militia of the Cape, has been in ſeveral engagements, and came away at the riſk of his life, as no reſident is permitted to depart. His relation of the events corroborates our former accounts. He further informs, that on the 20th of September, a body of 500 troops from Haut de Cap (among which Mr. Harrington himſelf was) and another of 400 from Petit Ance, attacked a fortified camp of the Negroes on Gallifauit's eſtate, which was defended with 9 cannon. The aſſailants had five 24-pounders, and ſix field-pieces. The attack began at five o'clock in the morning, and they gained complete poſſeſſion at nine; the free Mulattoes and Negroes, chiefly mounted, firſt entered; a horrid carnage then enſued, the troops having orders to give no quarters to men, women or children; and the ſlaughter finiſhed at two o'clock, when the troops laid down their arms and went to plundering; after which they burnt every thing that was left, as they could not ſpare men to defend the place; re-took five white women, whom the Negroes had taken, among many others, on the plantations, and kept for wives. Previous to the attack, there were ſuppoſed to have been in the place 6000 Negroes; but it was found that they had been ſecretly retreating and carrying off their effects, for two days before, to Red Bank, and there were only about 2000 at the time of the attack. The whites loſt two men killed, and a number wounded in this engagement. No material actions took place after this, till Mr. Harrington's departure; there was every day continual ſkirmiſhing. After this engagement the main body of the Negroes in that quarter of the country eſtabliſhed themſelves at Red Bank, a ſteep mountain, and difficult of acceſs, about 30 miles from the Cape. Here their numbers are variouſly reported, from 8 to 10,000; including many whites, and a large proportion of mulattoes, many of whom are men of property and good information, who are ſuppoſed, in revenge for the equality denied them by the whites, to have inſpired the negroes with the ideas of liberty.

Beſides Red Bank, the inſurgents had poſſeſſion of Limbe, where there are ſuppoſed to be 10,000, defended by a ſtrong fort, heavy artillery, amply provided with ammunition; this was the firſt place they took, by riſing in the dead of the night; they had alſo poſſeſſion of L'Acul, where is a fort defended by 4 pieces of artillery; and of Port-Francois, the fort being defended by two forty-two pounders (with which they hulled and beat off a frigate which attempted to retake it in the beginning of the troubles) beſides 24's, 18's and ſmaller. Several thouſands are ſuppoſed to be in each place. There is alſo a body at the mouth of Salt-River, and at the bridge.

The whole number of the inſurgents (ſpeaking moderately) are ſuppoſed to be eighty thouſand, but there is no certainty in this reſpect. They are complete maſters of the country for 30 leagues, from Limbe to Currible; and alſo of the country back of Port-au-Prince.

Before the places which they poſſeſs on the coaſt can be taken, it is neceſſary to ſubdue them in the country, in order to deprive them of ſupplies, and attack them on the land and water ſides at once. It was therefore determined to attack their quarters at Red Bank immediately; for which purpoſe the troops were to march the 3d of October, the day after captain Bickford ſailed.

In the beginning of the inſurrection, the Negroes made their attacks with much irregularity and confuſion, and their weapons were moſtly their implements of labor; but as they pay much attention to diſcipline, being daily exerciſed by their leaders (who now ſhow themſelves as white men and mulattoes), they now come on in regular bodies, and a conſiderable part of them are well armed with the muſkets, ſwords, &c. which they have taken and purchaſed. They fight under the bloody flag, having on it a motto, denouncing *death to all Whites!* They march by the muſic peculiar to the Negroes, and begin an engagement with a conſiderable degree of order and firmneſs; crying out *Victory!* They are however ſoon broken, through their want of diſcipline, and are never able to rally. They throw obſtructions of one kind and another in roads, to impede the progreſs of the whites, and it was ſaid had poiſoned the water, &c.

It is ſuppoſed the Negroes are ſupplied with arms from the Spaniards, as the cannon and fuzees taken from them were Spaniſh; and in this reſpect, as well as in diſcipline, they were daily growing more formidable.

Mr. Harrington relates, that a flag was ſent into the aſſembly from a body near Haut de Cap, offering to return to their ſervices upon the plantations, if they might be aſſured of pardon, and be allowed three days in a week, beſides Sunday, for themſelves; the aſſembly ſent back ſeven men, with an anſwer of refuſal, which, on the leaders reading, they ruſhed upon the gentlemen with the flag, and killed ſix of them---the ſeventh (formerly of Philadelphia) made his eſcape, with a wound.

According to all accounts, there is leſs proſpect of peace and ſecurity than at the firſt moment of the inſurrection. They have received no ſuccour, except about fifteen hundred ſtand of arms, ſent from Jamaica. The people continue in the utmoſt conſternation, at a loſs what meaſures to take. The Negroes had ceaſed to burn and deſtroy, as they ſaid they intended to preſerve what was left for their own enjoyment. They had given out (it was ſaid) they intended to attack the town in the rainy ſeaſon, when, by having been inured to the weather, they ſhould have greatly the advantage of the Whites; and were they well diſciplined, there is little doubt but they would be able to ſack the place.

The country is filled with dead bodies, which lie unburied. The Negroes have left the Whites, with ſtakes, &c. drove through them into the ground: and the white troops, who now take no priſoners, but kill every thing black or yellow, leave the Negroes dead upon the fields.

The trade of the town is entirely ſtopt. Capt. Bickford left upwards of 50 ſail of Americans there, whoſe cargoes were all ſpoiling, as no veſſel was permitted to depart till ſhe had diſcharged her cargo, which was done in general by being thrown into the ſea after it was entirely ſpoiled, as there was no ſale for them, all the ſtores being filled with proviſions of every kind; notwithſtanding which, the ſame duties were demanded on goods entered, and the ſame port charges at departure, as uſual. The drogers were permitted to paſs, which took off a trifle.

BOSTON, November 2.

GOOD NEWS!——*If true.*

[The Editor feels ſome reluctance in communicating the following, leſt it ſhould not be authentic. He received it from a gentleman at Halifax. The Editor is happy to announce intelligence, but would not willingly be the medium of public deception. After ſuggeſting his doubts, he lays before the public the following]

Extract of a letter from Halifax, September 24, 1791.

"A new act of Parliament* has lately paſſed, which the collector is poſſeſſed of, which admits of a free intercourſe in American bottoms with all the Britiſh Weſt India Iſlands, and the collector ſays, he is alſo adviſed, the ſame privileges are to be permitted the Americans here."

* This muſt mean, if any thing real, an order of the King in Council, as he has power to regulate the trade between the United States and the Engliſh Iſlands and Colonies.

By the arrival of the brig Union, Captain Atkins, in 49 days from Cadiz, we have received information of War having been declared by the Spaniards againſt the Moors.

HARTFORD, November 7.

Applications are making to the Legiſlature for a purchaſe of the Weſtern Lands belonging to the ſtate, ſo that the ſtate may now reap ſome benefit from them. But it is feared that the ſame mad policy, which has hitherto prevented the ſale of them, will govern the legiſlature; and that under pretence of holding them till they riſe in value, they will be held till the rage for ſpeculation is over, till the monied men have veſted their money in other lands or enterprizes, and then a few deſigning men will have an opportunity of purchaſing theſe lands cheap.

LITCHFIELD, November 9.

Laſt Friday the General Aſſembly of this ſtate cloſed the October ſeſſion.

In the courſe of the ſeſſion, many important matters came before the aſſembly, which were referred for further conſideration to the aſſembly to be holden in May next. Among others, were the report of a committee on petition of the ſufferers in the ſeaport-towns, by the inroads and depredations of the Britiſh the late war; ſtating their ſufferings by loſs of property to amount to nearly three hundred thouſand pounds; and an offer of three hundred and fifty thouſand dollars for a quit-claim of the territory claimed by the ſtate, ſouth of Lake Erie; an act regulating the militia of this ſtate; with others of leſs conſequence. The bill for dividing the ſtate in ſeven diſtricts, each to chooſe one member of Congreſs, was taken back after conſiderable diſcuſſion.

RICHMOND, November 5.

Wedneſday laſt the Houſe of Delegates proceeded, by joint ballot with the Senate, to the choice of a Governor or Chief Magiſtrate of this Commonwealth, in the room of Beverly Randolph, eſq. when a majority was found in favor of Henry Lee, eſq.

SHEPHERD'S TOWN, Oct. 31.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in the weſtern Army, to a gentleman in this town, dated Camp, Great Miami, Sept. 19, 1791.

"Since I wrote to you per Col. M'Mullen, dated at Bourbon county, Aug. 29th, nothing remarkable has occurred—but ſuppoſing you anxious to know our proceedings, I ſhall write you as often as opportunity ſerves. On my way from Kentucky, I came by Fort-Waſhington, where I arrived the 7th inſtant—found Col. Dark, who then had the command of the whole army (General St. Clair being abſent in Kentucky) and had begun his march and proceeded nine miles on his way for this place; I overtook them the 8th, when the whole army, including non commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers, effectives, amounted as follows—1ſt United States reigment, 304; 2d United States reigment 39—Rheas's battalion from Carolina, 85---Gaither's from Maryland, 162---Patterſon's from Jerſey, 155---and the Virginia battalion 275---Total 1019 effective non commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers, excluſive of which there were left at head-quarters about 70, as a garriſon. We continued our march on the morning of the 10th, and arrived here in the evening of the ſame day, where we have continued ſince, and where, beſides our guards, which muſt be numerous, to ſecure our horſes, cattle, *&c.* we ſend a daily fatigue of upwards 200 men, who are engaged in erecting a fort on the bank of the great Miami, in the direction of N. 17 W. 23 miles from fort Waſhington.

"We have with us ſeven pieces of braſs cannon, part of which will be left at this poſt, to guard the paſſage of the river. We ſhall continue to erect forts until the Kentucky militia arrive, amounting to 1100 men (who will remain but a ſhort time in ſervice.)

"Yeſterday arrived a reinforcement of upwards 300 men, conſiſting of the greateſt part of the 2d United States reigment, under the command of Major Hart---alſo, two battalions of levies, under the command of Col. Gibſon. The whole number of the army is about 1700-- add the Kentucky militia, and they will make near 3000---a force by no means equal to our former expectations.

"The Indians have lately done little more than ſtealing a few horſes, and have failed in ſeveral attempts to kill or take ſome of our parties.---An officer of this army has received authentic accounts from Poſt St. Vincent, ſtating that a large number of Indians have aſſembled at the Maume Towns -----that they drew proviſions, *&c.* at the Britiſh Poſt of Detroit, and that every encouragement was held out to the Canadians to join the Savages in hoſtilities againſt us---That the enemy are numerous I doubt not, but as we are, and ſhall continue to be, prepared for the expected interview, of courſe nothing will be left undone to keep up the ſpirit of the army. Numbers of our men have deſerted, previous to our arrival---a great number are now under guard- -and court-martials ſit daily on the trials of officers arreſted, and offences of ſoldiers---many of the latter for crimes capital."

Treaſury of Pennſylvania,

November 15th, 1791.

ALL perſons in poſſeſſion of Certificates of the funded debt of Pennſylvania, commonly called Militia and Depreciation, of whatever date they may be, and not already entered on the books of this office, are earneſtly requeſted to bring them in before the 20th day of December next, that they may receive the whole of the intereſt due the laſt day of the ſaid month, in January, 1792; ſuch as are not brought in by that time, will be precluded from payment, at leaſt for a while. The intereſt due the 1ſt of January and 10th of April, on Certificates entered prior to this day's date, is ready, and the proprietors are deſired to call or ſend their orders for it, and it will be paid.

CHRISTIAN FEBIGER.

[As many of the above Certificates are circulating in the country, the Printers throughout this ſtate will much oblige their fellow-citizens by giving this a place in their papers.]

NATIONAL GAZETTE,

Publiſhed at No. 239, High-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

THE publication of this paper began on the 31ſt of October, and will continue to be publiſhed regularly on Monday and Thurſday mornings.

The price to ſubſcribers will be three dollars a year; the firſt half yearly payment to be made in three months from the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder at the end of the year.

No advertiſements are to be admitted, except to a number not exceeding a page, without a ſupplement; the other three pages to contain a miſcellany of the moſt intereſting intelligence, collected not only from the foreign and domeſtic newſpapers, but alſo from original communications, letters, and other papers to which the Editor may have an opportunity of recurring for the moſt authentic information relative to the affairs of the United States and Europe. In addition to this ſhall be inſerted, a ſummary of the proceedings of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States; politics, poetry, and literary entertainment in general.

In this paper the Editor engages to ſupport, as far as a newſpaper can with propriety be ſaid to ſupport, the great principles upon which the American revolution was founded, and which alone can preſerve the bleſſings of liberty to this extenſive empire; an empire in which the experiment is now making, whether or not the aſſertion of the European philoſophers be true---*That a pure republic can never long ſubſiſt, except in a very limited territory.*

Convinced that a diſſemination of uſeful knowledge is the beſt means to preſerve alive the ſpirit of rational liberty in every country, no pains will be ſpared to make ſuch ſelections, and publiſh ſuch eſſays, as ſhall appear beſt adapted to this purpoſe.

Perſons at a diſtance, who may procure fifteen ſubſcribers, and will become reſponſible for the ſubſcription money, ſhall receive with a packet a ſixteenth gratis.

Advertiſements, articles of intelligence, &c. are thankfully received at the Office, by the Editor.

November 12. P. FRENEAU.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Downs's townſhip, Cumberland county, New-Jerſey, a NEGRO LAD, named ARMSTRONG, aged 16 years, and well grown; he went off without a hat, and the wool of his head newly ſhorn, but it is likely he may get a hat; he had on a veſt with ſleeves, and an underveſt, both of home made fulled cloth, of the colour of ſheeps-black, a new pale blue patch on the button-hole ſide, old grey flannel trowſers, two ſhirts, blue ſtockings with white tops, and ſtrong ſhoes, with leather ſtrings; he is ſlow of ſpeech, and has no manners. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Negro, and confines him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, or brings him home, ſhall be entitled to, and receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges from ¶ DAN LORE.

Philadelphia, November 11, 1791.

ALL perſons that have any demands by bond, note or book debt, againſt the eſtate of MARK WINTER, late of Arch-ſtreet Ferry, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved. And thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to call and pay their reſpective balances, to

ELIZABETH WINTER, Adminiſtratrix.

THE partnerſhip of JOHN WILSON and WILLIAM HUNTER, is diſſolved this day, by mutual agreement; they therefore requeſt all perſons indebted to them, to come, and ſettle their accounts, that they may be enabled to ſettle with thoſe to whom they are indebted.

Philadelphia, November 14th, 1791. §

PHILADELPHIA, November 16.

Laſt Wedneſday evening, at a meeting of the Directors of the National Bank, it was determined that four branches ſhould be eſtabliſhed; one in Boſton, a ſecond in New-York, a third in Baltimore, and a fourth in Charleſton--to commence operation in January next. Theſe branches are to have the benefit of a part of the ſpecie capital.

On Friday laſt Mr. Hammond was introduced to the Preſident, by the Secretary of State, and preſented his credentials as his Britannic Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the United States.

We are aſſured, that General St. Clair, with the main army, muſt probably have arrived at the utmoſt point of his deſtination by the 20th of the laſt month. His great object will be to eſtabliſh ſtrong poſts in the Indian Country, to curb and overawe ſuch of the neighbouring tribes as may be inclined to hoſtility. His force and talents are ſo reſpectable, that it may be juſtly expected, he will effectually anſwer the public expectations: It is rather improbable the hoſtile Indians will meet in ſuch numbers as to occaſion any ſerious conteſt. On the contrary, it is probable, as he carries the olive-branch in one hand, and the ſword in the other, that the campaign will eſtabliſh a firm peace with the unfortunate natives of America.

Previous to the attack of the Negro camp, on the 27th of September laſt, at Gallifaut Plantation, the government of Hiſpaniola at Cape Francois, had received intimation of the good diſpoſition of many of the rebel blacks to return to their duty, provided they could be aſſured of their lives.---This diſpoſition, which was founded on the circumſtance of a parley between a ſmall party of the citizens and the rebels about the 20th of that month, being made known to the Executive Power, induced him, as well from principles of humanity, as from the intereſt of the public, on the 23d to iſſue the following.

PROCLAMATION.

Philibert Francis Rouxel De Blanchelande, Repreſentative of the King at St. Domingo, to the revolted Negroes in the North.

The Repreſentative of the King requires you, in the name of the French nation, in the name of that King whom you love and of humanity, to relinquiſh your inſurrection, to retire all of you to your houſes, and to reſume your work.

You have acted very criminally. The maſſacre of your maſters, the burning their lands and houſes, are attrocious crimes. If you attend to your conſciences you will think that Heaven and Earth will be irritated againſt you; you will think that you merit, while living, a ſevere puniſhment before that which awaits you hereafter, if you perſiſt in your wicked intention.

I will declare and promiſe to you, however, as the Repreſentative of the King, that nothing will be done to you, if you return to your habitations with the firm reſolution to live peaceably there, and to ſubmit to your maſters.

I engage to thoſe good Negroes, who have been miſled by deſigning and wicked companions, to give them my protection, and to procure the pardon of their maſters, who, notwithſtanding the injuries which they have received, will receive them as fathers and benefactors.

I ſwear to you moſt ſolemnly, that I will faithfully keep my word to you in all which I have promiſed, if, when you underſtand the orders which the King gives you through me, you immediately ſubmit.

Tremble, however, unhappy men, if you perſiſt in your horrible revolt---You will meet no mercy.---Every where the troops which I now command, and thoſe which arrive at St Domingo from the Havanna, from Jamaica, New-England, &c. will exterminate you without pity, as well as the free negroes and mulattoes who are armed to march againſt you. Therefore chooſe death or pardon.

I give you from this time till to-morrow night to return an anſwer. You may ſend negroes to treat with me, to whom I promiſe ſafe conduct; and for which I give you my word, which is as ſacred as that of the King.

Cape-Francois, Sept. 23, 1791.

Many copies of the above were ſent to the camp of the rebels.---But from the circumſtances which followed, it is probable the Chiefs took care that the proclamation ſhould not be circulated in the army: for, after the time ſet for receiving the anſwer from the Negroes had expired, a deputation of 12 dragoons (among whom were two Mulattoes) were ſent with a commiſſion to obtain it; but unfortunately, having advanced within the lines of the enemy, they were ſet upon and fired at by a large party, which ſeemed to be ſent for the purpoſe of coming to terms. Five of the dragoons were killed on the ſpot, and two taken priſoners; the remaining five happily eſcaped. The ſentiments of the rebels being publicly acknowledged by this piece of cruelty, diſpoſitions were made to attack them in their camp, which was accordingly done on the morning of the 29th. The ſucceſs of this aſſault, which laſted one hour and a half, we have before announced. On the entry of the victorious army into the camp, the two dragoons above mentioned were found with their throats cut, ſtill bleeding freſh. It is generally thus that theſe more than ſavages have acted with thoſe who have been ſo ill-fated as to fall into their hands---and in this manner the once flouriſhing colony of St. Domingo continues to bleed by the hands of inſatuated Africans, who have, doubtleſs, been led on by emiſſaries to act this ſcene of murder and deſolation.

Monday laſt, arrived the ſchooner John, Captain Darrel, from Bermuda, by which we have the following important advices, received by the ſhip Nonpariel, Captain Barker, arrived there on the 22d. ult. from London, after a paſſage of 27 days. The Nonpariel brought Engliſh papers to the 19th Sept. from which we learn, that on the 14th of September died at Weymouth, England, the Marquis de la Luzerne, Ambaſſador from the court of France.——that a treaty of peace was ſigned between the Ruſſians and Turks, the Empreſs ſtill holding the city of Oczakow, with all its fortifications and whole diſtrict, (which has been the great obſtacle between them) in conſequence of which the Engliſh ſhips in commiſſion were paying off and diſarming. That the King of France had been again put into poſſeſſion of the crown, and accepted of the new conſtitution; a general amneſty was publiſhed in favor of all who aſſiſted him to make his eſcape, as well as thoſe who reſiſted the decrees and were inimical to the meaſures of the National Aſſembly; but the fugitives on the frontiers of France continued raiſing troops for a counter revolution. The National Aſſembly, after the King had ſignified his acceptance to the new conſtitutional act decreed, on the 13th of September laſt, as follows:

1ſt, All perſons accuſed or under arreſt, in regard to the King's departure, ſhall be immediately ſet at liberty, and all further proſecution ſhall ceaſe. 2dly, The comittees of the conſtitution and juriſprudence ſhall to-morrow preſent the plan of a decree reſpecting the immediate abolition of all proceedings relative to the events of the revolution. 3dly, To-morrow a plan of a decree ſhall alſo be preſented for aboliſhing the uſe of paſſports, and for annihilating all momentary reſtraints, in regard to that liberty which the conſtitution allows to all citizens, of entering into and departure out of the kingdom. The goals of the kingdom are to be thrown open on this occaſion.---That the King of Spain has declared war againſt the Emperor of Morocco.--That, by accounts from India down to the 23d of March laſt, we learn, that the army under Lord Cornwallis was ſtill purſuing Tippoo with great ſucceſs, carrying every thing before them.---And that the Ruſſian and Turkiſh trade from England was getting into the uſual poſperous channel.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Howell, of the ſhip Sampſon, *dated Iſle of France, May 27.*

"I arrived at this place on the 24th of April; and ſhall ſail for Canton on the 1ſt of June. The ſhip Preſident Waſhington, Capt. Nickleſon, is here. The ſhip Neptune, Capt. Earle, ſailed from this port for Madras yeſterday."

The ſhip Governor Parry, Capt. Skinner, arrived at New-London from Barbadoes, after a paſſage of 25 days On the 13th Oct. ſpoke a ſnow from Philadelphia, out 10 days, bound for Jamaica, in lat. 29, long. 68.---On the 18th, in lat. 34, 50, long. 71, 3, ſpoke a ſchooner from Baltimore, out 3 days.

A letter from capt. Pride, jun. to T. Allen, dated Newport, October 31ſt, ſays, " I arrived at this port 7 o'clock laſt evening, in brig Charlotte, 51 days from Liverpool—28th inſt. in lat. 39. 35. long 70. ſpoke the brig Betſy, from Tobago, bound and belonging to Portſmouth, H. Rollins, maſter, who in lat. 35. 30. lon. 66. 30. 2d inſt. loſt both maſts, ſix or eight feet above deck, in a gale of wind---ſupplied him with what ſpars, ſails, rigging, &c. I could ſpare, and left him in company with the ſchooner Jane, Wyett, maſter, from Charleſtown, S. C. bound and belonging to Boſton, who agreed to ſtay by and aſſiſt in getting the brig into port.

Died at Briſtol, in England, the Rev. Caleb Evans, D. D. principal of a very celebrated Academy in that place, belonging to the Baptiſt congregations.

Mill-Stones and Boulting-Cloths.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS and Co.

At their Stores and Mill-Stone Factory, adjoining George Latimer, at Pine-ſtreet Wharf,

BURR MILL STONES of all ſizes and dimenſions, warranted of the firſt quality. Country MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an excellent grit, and of any ſize that may be wanted. Alſo, FLINT-STONES for gudgeons to reſt on, of a very good kind.

A compleat aſſortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, lately imported from the Munafactories, of ſuperior quality and texture, ſuitable for Boulting every kind of Flour, in the beſt and moſt expeditious manner. tf.

Philadelphia, November 12, 1791.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS William Augustus Atlee, Eſquire, Preſident of the ſeveral Courts of Common Pleas in the Circuit conſiſting of the counties of Cheſter, Lancaſter, York and Dauphin, Joseph Shippen, Eſquire, Waltrr Finney, Eſquire, and James Moore, Eſquire, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the ſaid county of Cheſter, have iſſued their Precept, bearing date the fifth day of November, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, and Court of General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace, at the Court-houſe in Weſt-Cheſter, for the county of Cheſter, on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of November inſtant:

NOTICE is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Conſtables, within the ſaid county, that they be then and there, in their proper perſons, to do thoſe things which to their ſeveral offices belong.

Dated at Weſt-Cheſter, the eighth day of November, Anno Domini one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

To be Diſpoſed of by Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Roxbury townſhip, Philadelphia county, about 8 miles from the city, on the great road leading to Reading and Harriſburgh. It contains 63 acres, 23 of which are covered with thriving timber, meadow ground ſufficient to maintain 6 milch cows in good order; and the remainder good ploughland. The ſoil is kind, and eaſily improveable by a ſmall quantity of manure. The ſituation is high and extremely healthy, and is well adapted for a tan-yard or any public buſineſs. There are on the premiſes two thriving orchards, two commodious ſtone dwelling-houſes, to one of which there is a frame barn and ſtable, and to the other a log ſtable. There is likewiſe a large corn-crib, chair-houſe, and an excellent ſcrew cyder preſs, all under one roof. A ſtream of water runs through part of the meadow, which at preſent is employed in turning a ſaw-mill, and may be converted to other purpoſes, which from its vicinity to the ciry would be ſtill more profitable. This place would be exchanged for property in the city, or ſold for caſh, with a liberal credit for part of the money. For more particular information, apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or to Benjamin Johnſton, No. 147, Stationer and Printer, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

ALSO, another PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Tuſcarora Valley, Cumberland county, containing near 500 acres; about 60 of which are cleared. The buildings are mean. There is a rich bottom of more than 60 acres, fit for meadow, part already cleared. There is a good ſtream of water running through it, ſufficient for a ſaw or griſt mill. This will be ſold cheap for caſh, or exchanged for wet goods, or property in, or within 20 miles of the city. Enquire as above directed.

† BENJAMIN DAVIS.

Darby, Delaware county, Eleventh Month, 10th, 1791.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in the night of the 7th of the Eleventh Month, 1791, a dark brown HORSE, 5 years old, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, with a ſmall ſtar in the forehead, and it is thought the near hind foot is white, round bodied, ſlim made, ſuitable for the ſaddle; was ſhod before and the ſhoes near worn out, a ſhort ſwitch tail, apt to be ſcary at the ſight of objects. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get him again, and the thief be convicted, ſhall have the above reward, or THREE POUNDS for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges.

† JOSIAH BUNTING.

Northampton county, November 15, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, four certain Tracts of Land, adjoining each other, being 400 acres in each tract, of which three tracts are patented land; ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, on the head waters of the Weſt Branch of Broadhead's creek; bounded by lands of Iſaac Sidman, Thomas Palmer, Iſaac Gibſon, John Shuck, William Barnet, and vacant land. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of John Shaffer. ‡

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, ſix certain Tracts of Land, ſituate in Penn townſhip, and county of Northampton, one of them containing 387 acres, one other 401 acres, one other 391 acres, one other 375 acres, one other 387 acres, one other 439 acres, in the whole 2380 acres; bounded by lands of David Neeſe, Abra Neeſe, Mr. Bower, Henry Deiles Lewis Ruſhes, and ſituated on the waters of Neſquehoning, &c. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of John Rheiner. †

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, two certain Meſſuages and Tracts of Land, ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, county of Northampton: bounded by lands of John Drake, Benjamin Vandemark, and Joſeph Montany, containing together 187 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of James Logan. †

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, one certain Tract of Land, ſituate in Upper Mount Bethel townſhip, county of Northampton; bounded by lands of Chriſtian Eilenberger, John Townes, Elias Daley, John Lockart, and Hector M'Neal; containing 78 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of John Briſbon. ‡

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, a certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in Lehigh townſhip, and county of Northampton; bounded by lands of George Nogel, Joſt Driſbach, and land from which ſaid tract was divided; containing 150 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of Adam Hicker. ‡

N. B. The above tracts and parcels of Land are all to be expoſed to public ſale at Nazareth Tavern, in the townſhip of Nazareth, and county of Northampton, on Monday, the 12th day of December next, and the ſale to continue till all are ſold, by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

ALL Perſons in any manner indebted to the late copartnerſhip of

Mifflin and Irwin,

are hereby required to make immediate payment; and all perſons having any demands againſt the above firm, are requeſted to tender them to the ſubſcriber, who is legally authoriſed to liquidate the accounts of the ſaid copartnerſhip.

3m. JONATHAN MIFFLIN.

GEORGE MEADE,

Has for ſale, at his ſtores, on Walnut-ſtreet wharff,

A FEW pipes of three and four years old Bills of Exchange Madeira Wine, which he will diſpoſe of by the pipe, hogſhead or quarter-caſk.-----London market Madeira wine, five and ſix years old.---Old Sherry wine of the firſt quality, by the hogſhead or quarter-caſk.---Three and four years old Liſbon wine, of a ſuperior quality to what is generally imported, by the pipe, quarter-caſk or larger quantity.---Choice old Coniac Brandy, by the pipe, tierce or larger quantity.---A few quarter-cheſts of firſt quality Hyſon Tea.

He has juſt received by the Pigou, Loxley, Maſter, from London, a few quarter-caſks of old Madeira wine---And

By the brig Mercury, Captain Stevens, from Dublin, a few boxes of Iriſh Linens, low priced and well aſſorted; a few bales of Red and White Flannels, and ſome Glue.

A few boxes Spermaceti Candles of the firſt quality, and Burlington Pork of prime quality.

He has alſo to diſpoſe of, a quantity of dreſſed White-oak Hogſhead Staves.

He means to keep a conſtant ſupply of firſt quality Madeira and Liſbon Wines, and whoever is pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, may be aſſured of being well ſerved.

He will, through the winter and ſpring, buy undreſſed Handſpikes---He is purchaſing Flaxſeed and Bees-wax, and will give the higheſt price for them,

N. B. A few Hampers of excellent London Porter and Taunton Ale, juſt received, and to be diſpoſed of. 4 w.

COMMONWEALTH of PENNSYLVANIA.

In the House of Representatives.

Tueſday, September 27, 1791. A. M.

A MOTION was made by Mr. Wells, ſeconded by Mr. Carpenter, which was read; and on motion, and by ſpecial order, the ſame was read the ſecond time, and adopted, as follows, viz.

Whereas, during the laſt ſeſſion, a reſolution was agreed to, authoriſing the Governor to invite propoſals for making a turnpike road from the city of Philadelphia to the borough of Lancaſter, or any part thereof, for which purpoſe no propoſals have yet been received; and it being doubtful whether any ſuch propoſals will be made, unleſs the courſes of the ſaid road ſhall be firſt deſignated: Therefore

Reſolved, That the Governor be, and he hereby is, authoriſed to appoint three commiſſioners, to view and mark out a road from the Middle Ferry on Schuylkill, to the borough of Lancaſter, by courſes and diſtances, as near to a ſtraight line as the nature of the ground and other circumſtances will admit; and alſo to view and lay down in a general plan, the great roads at preſent leading from the ſaid city to the ſaid borough, with topographical obſervations thereon, having reference to the practicability and comparative circumſtances neceſſary to making turnpikes on the ſaid preſent and propoſed roads, in which expence and materials ſhall be attended to, together with plans of the ſurveys, and a profile of the ſaid road or roads, and to make report thereof to the General Aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion. After which he ſhall invite propoſals from individuals, or companies, who may be willing to undertake the ſaid road on the principles of a turnpike, which propoſals ſhall be ſubmitted to the General Aſſembly.

Extract from the Journal,

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk
of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,

Bookſeller and Stationer, No. 53, Second-ſtreet, corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

HAS received by the Pigou, from London, Elhanan Winchester's Lectures on the PROPHECIES that remain to be fulfilled. In 4 vols.

Said Campbell has alſo received, by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, a very large and general aſſortment of BOOKS, amongſt which are moſt of the new Publications of merit.

CANDLESTICKS.

Juſt opened, a beautiful aſſortment of the beſt Braſs Candleſticks, for ſale by

JAMES STOKES,

The ſouth-weſt corner of Market and Front-ſtreets,

Alſo a good aſſortment of knives and forks, looking glaſſes, a variety of beſt tutania table and tea ſpoons, razors, penknives and ſciſſars, pocket-books, plated ſpurs, ſhoe and knee buckles, a variety of watch chains, ſeals and keys, London and Briſtol pewter, &c.

And a great variety of Dry goods, too tedious to mention. †

THE Subſcriber takes this method to inform the public in general, that he has altered the time of ſtarting his ſtage from Bridgetown and Cooper's ferry, as follows: To ſtart from Daniel Maſkel's, innkeeper, in Bridgetown, every Monday, preciſely at twelve o'clock, and proceed to Henry Spark's, inn-keeper, in Salem, and ſtay all night, ſtart from there next morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Henry Haines's, inkeeper, in Woodbury, to dine, and then proceed to Daniel Cooper's ferry; to ſtart from Daniel Cooper's ferry every Thurſday morning, preciſely at eight o'clock, proceed to Captain Rice's, innkeeper, in Swedeſborough, to dine, and then proceed to Salem, and ſtay all night, ſtart from there next morning at eight o'clock, and proceed to Bridgetown. Price for paſſengers and baggage, as follows; each paſſenger from Bridgetown to Cooper's Ferry, nine ſhillings, from Roadſtown, eight ſhillings and four pence, and 150 lb. of baggage the ſame as a paſſenger; all way-paſſengers three pence per mile. Buſineſs will be done with care and punctuality, by

* SAMUEL WOOD.

TEN DOLLARS, Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Mannington, county of Salem, on the 29th day of Auguſt laſt, a negroe or mulattoe ſervant, named Jack, about 26 years old, five feet ſix inches high, light built, has a remarkable lump on the left ſide of his neck, under his collar. He formerly belonged to Alexander Moore, of Cumberland county, was ſold by the Sheriff, and purchaſed by Thomas Maſkell Eſq. of Cumberland county, for life; and was purchaſed of him by the ſubſcriber, for the term of 4 years, and then to be free. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid negroe in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid, if brought home. GERVAS HALL.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others, are ſtrictly forbidden to harbour, employ or enliſt the aforeſaid negroe or mulattoe, at their peril. ‡

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of John Kerbaugh, late of Whitemarſh townſhip Montgomery county, deceaſed to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, within 6 months from the date hereof, in order for ſettlement, and thoſe who are in any manner indebted to the eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, or they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs.

JESSE TRUMP, Adminiſtrator.

November 9th, 1791. †

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the 5th of October inſtant, on ſuſpicion of being ſtolen, a dark brown HORSE, near 15 hands high, about 5 years old, ſlim made, trots and canters, carries gay, no natural marks. He was taken from two Men, who acknowledged they had ſtole him in Kent county, Maryland; their names are Thomas O'Brien and Robert Watſon, and they are now confined in Glouceſter county gaol. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. DANIEL FORTINER.

October 22, 1791. ¶

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the ſeventeenth day of November next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jacob Humphreys, inn keeper, in the townſhip of Eaſt Fallowfield, a certain meſſuage and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Fallowfield aforeſaid, bounded by lands of Jeſſe Harlan, George Harlan, and others; containing fifty-ſix acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of Jonathan Harlan.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, October 17th, 1791. *

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of William Burns, innkeeper, in Marcus-Hook, in the townſhip of Lower-Chicheſter, in the county of Delaware, on Monday, the 21ſt day of November next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage and two lots of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Lower-Chicheſter, bounded by lands of Iſaac Dutton, Richard Riley, Daniel Howell and others, containing 14 acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of William Cranſton.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, October 27th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 30th day of November next, at the Court-houſe in Weſt-Cheſter, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Goſhen, bounded by lands of Iſaiah Matlack, Iſaac Haines, William Rattew, and others, containing 110¼ acres. The above deſcribed tract is about two miles from Weſt-Cheſter, two miles from Goſhen meeting-houſe, and near to ſeveral griſt mills; there are on ſaid premiſes, a meſſuage, barn and other out houſes, a ſufficiency of meadow and woodland, adjoining on the great road leading from Philadelphia by Straſburgh to Lancaſter. Seized and taken in execution, as the eſtate late of William Eachus, deceaſed.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Oct. 24, 1791.

Montgomery county, October 31, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the Premiſes, on Monday, the 28th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, ſituate in Abington townſhip; bounded by lands of Jeſſe Roberts, William Roberts, and others; containing 24 acres, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate of Jacob Coffin, by

‡ HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, October 31, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the Premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 30th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon; a certain tract, piece or parcel of land, ſituate in Springfield townſhip, bounded by land of Barnet Biſling and others, containing 10 acres, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, as alſo one cow, houſehold and kitchen furniture, &c. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of John White, by † HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

WANTED,

TWO or three ſteady LADS, as apprentices, to learn the trade of a Turner and Spinning-wheel maker. Apply to GEORGE FOX, in North Second-ſtreet, No. 152, where the ſaid branches of buſineſs are carried on.

N. B. Lads from the country would be preferred.

NOTICE is hereby given to the collectors who are in arrears for taxes, levied by the county of Cheſter, that they are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame, on or before the 29th day of November next, otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs, without further notice.

JAMES MOORE,
ELIJAH M'CLENACHAN, } Commiſſioners.
JOHN MECHEM,

Oct. 28th, 1791.

WAS taken up as a treſpaſſer, on the firſt of October laſt, a black BULL, without brand or ear mark, ſuppoſed to be paſt two years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold to pay coſts. JAMES HARLAN.

Eaſt-Fallowfield, Oct. 30th, 1791. ‡

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of George Phillipi, of Germantown, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make payment on or before the firſt day of January next, or they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs. LEONARD SOMMER, Adminiſtrator.

Novem. 9th, 1791. §

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Martin Sheive, late of Haycock townſhip, Bucks county, deceaſed, by bond, note, or book account, are deſired to pay the ſame by the 20th of December next, otherwiſe their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney at Law; and all perſons having demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to furniſh their accounts, properly proven, on or before the ſaid day, for ſettlement.

GEORGE SHEIVE,
* MARTIN SHEIVE, } Executors.

JOHN BROOKS,

GLOVER and BREECHES MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed to the north-weſt corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, where he continues to carry on his buſineſs in the moſt extenſive manner, warranting all goods ſold by him to be of the beſt quality, and at the moſt reaſonable rates.

HE HAS NOW FOR SALE,

Gentlemen and Ladies beſt buckſkin riding gloves,
Ditto beſt beaver gloves,
Beſt white and coloured kid gloves,
Boys and girls gloves,
Gentlemen and ladies beſt linen, cotton and nankeen gloves,
Gentlemens beſt furr ditto,
Gentlemen and youths beſt buck and ſheep-ſkin breeches,
Deer-ſkins for mens and boys breeches,
Ditto for the uſe of ſaddlers,
White ſkins for the uſe of ſaddlers and ſhoemakers,
Lining, apron, ſhammy-ſkins, &c.

Orders from town and country will be punctually obeyed, upon the ſhorteſt notice, and the favor gratefully acknowledged.

Philadelphia, November 8, 1791.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES,

TUESDAY, September 6, 1791. A. M.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Bill, entituled "An Act directing the Sale of certain Iſlands in the River Delaware," was read the ſecond time---whereupon, on motion of Mr. Gallatin, ſeconded by Mr. Wells---

RESOLVED, That the ſaid Bill be recommended to the conſideration of the ſucceeding Houſe of Repreſentatives, and that in the mean time, the ſame be printed in two of the Engliſh, and one of the German News-Papers of the City of Philadelphia, for public information.

Extract from the Journal,

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

An ACT directing the Sale of certain Iſlands in the River Delaware.

WHEREAS, in purſuance of an agreement, made on the twenty-ſixth day of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, between this ſtate and the ſtate of New-Jerſey, and ſince ratified and confirmed by each of the ſaid ſtates, certain iſlands therein enumerated were annexed to this ſtate, and declared to be parts and parcels thereof, and all other iſlands, iſlets and dry-lands, within the bed and between the ſhores of the ſaid river, from the ſtation point, or north weſt corner of New-Jerſey, northerly, to the place upon the ſaid river where the circular boundary of the ſtate of Delaware toucheth upon the ſame, were annexed to, and declared to be parts and parcels of the ſtate to which ſuch inſulated dry-land lay neareſt, at the time of making the ſaid agreement. And in purſuance of the ſaid agreement, an actual ſurvey of the ſame river was afterwards made by commiſſioners duly appointed on behalf of this ſtate and the ſtate of New-Jerſey, and certain iſlands hereafter enumerated, were thereby aſcertained to belong to, and to be parts and parcels of this ſtate; and by an act, entituled, "An act to diſtribute and annex the juriſdiction of this commonwealth upon the river Delaware below the ſtation point, and to certain iſlands within the ſame, to the counties of Northampton, Bucks, Philadelphia and Cheſter," which was enacted the twenty-fifth day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix, the laſt mentioned iſlands were reſpectively annexed, as to the juriſdiction thereof, to the ſeveral counties to which they lay neareſt.

And whereas it is expedient to diſpoſe of the ſaid Iſlands---

Section I. Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame, That the officers of the land-office ſhall be, and they are hereby authoriſed and directed, to ſell the following iſlands in the river Delaware, that is to ſay, Biles's iſland, Wind-mill iſland, League iſland, Mud or Fort-iſland, Hog-iſland and little Tinnicum-iſlands, and alſo, Bird's iſland, Slack's three iſlands, Dun's iſland, Harvey's upper iſland, Harvey's lower iſland, Lownes's iſland, Smith's iſland and bar, Paxton's iſland and bar, Prall's two iſlands, Wall's iſland, Reſolution iſland, Marſhall's iſland, Wall's two iſlands, Fiſhing iſland, Pennington's iſland, Loughlin's iſland, Pohatcung iſland, Shoemaker's iſland, Loor's iſland, Eaſton iſland, Maſon's iſland and bar, Maſon's iſland, Foul-rift iſland, M'Ilheney's iſland, Attius's two iſlands, Handy's iſland and bar, Goodwin's two iſlands, Shawanaugh's iſland and bar, Vancampen's iſland, Nicholas Depui's two iſlands and bars, Chamber's iſland, Vanoken's iſland, Swartwood's iſland, Iſaac Vancampen's iſland, and Punkey's iſland and five bars.

Section II. Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the board of property, erected by an act, entitled, "An act for inſtituting a board of property, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," which was enacted the eighth day of January laſt, ſhall be, and they are hereby authoriſed and directed, as ſoon as may be, to aſcertain the juſt value of the ſaid iſlands, reſpectively, having regard to the ſoil, wood and diſtance from the main land, and ſhall make report thereof to the governor. Provided always, That the higheſt price by them fixed ſhall not be more than forty ſhillings by the acre, nor the loweſt price leſs than ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence by the acre.

And whereas improvements have been made upon ſome of the ſaid iſlands, and it is reaſonable to allow to the perſons who have ſo improved them a right of preemption---

Section III. Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That, upon application made by any ſuch perſons, their heirs or deviſees, ſtating the nature of ſuch improvements, and when, and by whom, made, the ſaid board ſhall have the like authority to judge and determine concerning ſuch claims, as is veſted in them, by the act aforeſaid, for the purpoſes therein mentioned; and in all ſuch caſes, where they ſhall determine in favour of the claimants, warrants of ſurvey ſhall be made out in their favour, in the manner hereinafter mentioned. Provided, That no ſuch claims ſhall be received, unleſs the ſame be made within ſuch time as ſhall be limited by the governor, in manner hereinafter mentioned.

Section IV. Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That after the expiration of the time ſo limited, it ſhall be lawful for the ſurveyor-general to iſſue a warrant of ſurvey in favour of ſuch claimant, whoſe claim ſhall be adjudged in his favour, or otherwiſe in favour of ſuch perſon who ſhall firſt apply for the ſame; all which warrants ſhall be returnable in months from the date thereof, and no ſurvey, made after ſuch return day, ſhall be valid. Upon ſuch returns being made, the receiver of the land-office ſhall thereby aſcertain the amount of the purchaſe-money of ſuch iſland ſurveyed, and ſhall thereupon take from the party his bond to the commonwealth, in double the amount of of the purchaſe-money, with a warrant of attorney, to enter judgment thereon, which bonds ſhall contain a condition, or defeaſance, for the payment of the purchaſe-money, in manner following, that is to ſay, in all purchaſes where the price is leſs than ten ſhillings by the acre, in months from the date thereof, and in all purchaſes where the purchaſe money is ten ſhillings, or more than ten ſhillings, by the acre, then in following inſtallments, that is, thereof in months from the date; which payment ſhall be made in

and if the purchaſer ſhall make default in paying, according to the condition of his bond, then the firſt inſtallment, or if the price is leſs than ten ſhillings by the acre one fourth of the purchaſe money, ſhall be forfeited, to the uſe of the ſtate, and in all caſes where the purchaſer ſhall ſo make default, or where due returns of ſurvey ſhall not be made, it ſhall be lawful for the ſurveyor-general, from time to time, upon the application of any other perſon, to iſſue new warrants for ſurveying the ſame Iſland, in behalf of ſuch other perſon applying, upon which the like proceedings ſhall be had as is herein before directed. *Provided*, no ſuch new warrant be iſſued in the name or for the uſe of the party having already made default in payment, or having neglected to have his warrant returned, in manner herein before directed. *And provided alſo*, no ſuch warrant iſſue for any leſs quantity of land than the whole of any ſuch Iſland.

Section V. Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That when the purchaſer ſhall have made full payment of all the purchaſe monies of any ſuch Iſland, it ſhall be lawful for the Governor to grant him a patent, in the uſual form of the land-office, veſting the ſame in him and his heirs.

Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Governor, having received the report of the board of property, herein before directed to be made to him, ſhall be, and he is hereby authoriſed and requeſted, to cauſe public notice to be given, by proclamation, of the prices at which ſuch iſlands will be ſold, and of the time within which ſuch claims ſhall be preſented.

Section VI. Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That nothing in this act contained ſhall be conſtrued or taken to bar or defeat any perſon or perſons, bodies politic or corporate, of any juſt right which he or they may have, in or to any of the ſaid iſlands, but that all ſuch rights ſhall be and remain of the like force and effect as if this act had not been made.

Section VII. Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall be lawful for any ſuch claimant of any of the ſaid Iſlands to preſent a petition to the Governor, ſetting forth, in a ſummary manner, the nature of his claim and whence derived, whereupon the Governor ſhall direct the Attorney-General to receive a declaration in ejectment againſt himſelf, as repreſenting the commonwealth in this behalf, or if the claimant is in poſſeſſion, to file a declaration in ejectment againſt ſuch poſſeſſor, on a ſuppoſed demiſe made by the commonwealth, and to proceed to trial thereupon, according to the laws and practice of this ſtate, in poſſeſſory actions, and all ſuch coſts and charges as the commonwealth may thereby incur, ſhall be paid by the governor, by a warrant drawn upon the treaſurer of the ſtate, out of any monies in his hands, not otherwiſe eſpecially appropriated, and if judgment ſhall be given in favor of the claimant, he ſhall be entitled to a patent in the uſual forms of the land-office, confirming his eſtate therein.

To be SOLD, by Public Vendue,

On the 28th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, if not previouſly ſold at Private Sale,

A LARGE well built ſtone GRIST-MILL, 40 feet by 30, with a SAW-MILL, which at a ſmall expence may be converted to a Merchant-Mill, with three pair of ſtones, ſituated within 27 miles of the city of Philadelphia, on Pickering creek, a never failing ſtream of water, and a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, a ſtone barn and ſtables, and out-houſes, with a pump before the door, in the townſhip of Pikeland, Cheſter county; the Tract of Land on which theſe and other valuable improvements are erected contains 217¾ acres, divided into arable fields and young thriving orchards, and about 20 acres of meadow and a conſiderable quantity more may be made; this eſtate being within two miles of lime-kilns, renders manure cheap and convenient, and in order to accommodate purchaſers it may be divided into two tracts, each containing a proportionable part of the meadow ground and orchards, as well as a ſufficient quantity of woodland. The terms of ſale will be made known on or before the day of Sale, by the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

October 17, 1791. HENRY SCHLEYER.

Samuel & Thomas Shaw

HAVE juſt imported, by the late arrivals from London, Briſtol, Liverpool and Hull, a large and general ASSORTMENT of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which are now opening for ſale at their Store, the corner of Water and Arch-ſtreets, for caſh or the uſual credit, either by the package or piece.

October 1, 1791.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

November, 1791.]

[Number 3208.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1791.

PHILADELPHIA.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Resolved, *That the following Acts and Reſolutions be publiſhed for the information of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, and ſuch perſons as may have to tranſact buſineſs with the Bank.*

THAT the Bank ſhall be opened on every day (Sundays, Chriſtmas-day, and the fourth of July, excepted) at nine o'clock in the morning, and ſo remain until four o'clock in the afternoon.

That diſcounts for the preſent, and until altered by a quarterly or ſpecial meeting of the Board of Directors convened for that purpoſe, ſhall be made at the rate of ſix per cent. per annum; and that all bills or notes offered for diſcount, ſhall be delivered into the Bank on Monday or Wedneſday, and laid before the Directors, together with a ſtate of the funds of the Bank every Tueſday and Thurſday, on which days the diſcount ſhall be ſettled, and ſhall be made known on the next ſucceeding days.

That diſcounts ſhall be made for the preſent and until altered by a quarterly or ſpecial meeting of the board of Directors convened for that purpoſe, upon perſonal ſecurity only with at leaſt two reſponſible names, for a term not exceeding ſixty days, and that three days of grace be allowed on all bills or notes payable to the Bank, and that the diſcount be taken for the ſame.

That bills or notes left with the Bank ſhall be preſented for acceptance, and the money collected or demanded, free of expence: Provided neverthe leſs, that in caſe of non-payment and proteſt, the charge of proteſt ſhall be paid by the perſon lodging the bill or note.

That payments made at the Bank ſhall be examined at the time, and no error ſuggeſted afterward ſhall be corrected.

That the payment of the portion of the capital ſtock, conſiſting of ſpecie, which will be due on the ſeveral ſhares ſubſcribed on the firſt Monday in January next, be made at the Bank—but that the portion conſiſting of public debt, which will be due on the ſeveral ſhares ſubſcribed, on the firſt Monday of January next, may be made at the option of the Stockholders, by transferring the ſame to the Preſident, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the United States, at any time on or before the firſt Monday of January next, either upon the books of the Treaſury, or upon the books of any of the Commiſſioners of Loans for any of the United States.

That the form of the power for voting by proxy at any election, be:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That of do hereby appoint to be ſubſtitute and proxy for and in name and behalf, to vote at any election of a Director or Directors of the Bank of the United States, as fully as might or could were perſonally preſent.

In witneſs whereof, have hereunto ſet hand and ſeal, this day of in the year

Sealed and delivered }
in the preſence of }

That the form of the power for voting by proxy reſpecting the enacting, repealing or amending Bye-laws, Ordinances and Regulations, be:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That of do hereby appoint ſubſtitute or proxy, to repreſent at all meetings of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, and in name and behalf, to vote reſpecting the enacting, repealing or amending ſuch Bye-Laws, Ordinances or Regulations, as may be deemed neceſſary and convenient for the government of the ſaid Bank.

In witneſs whereof, have hereunto ſet hand and ſeal, this day of in the year

Sealed and delivered }
in the preſence of }

That the form of the power for ſelling, aſſigning and transferring Bank Stock, be:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That of do hereby conſtitute and appoint of true and lawful attorney, for and in name and behalf, to ſell, aſſign and transfer unto any perſon or perſons, the whole or any part of ſhare unto belonging in the capital or joint ſtock of the Preſident, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States, and for that purpoſe to make and execute all neceſſary acts of aſſignments and transfer, and furthermore one or more perſons under to ſubſtitute with like full power.

In witneſs whereof, have hereunto ſet hand and ſeal, this day of in the year

Sealed and delivered }
in the preſence of }

That the form of the power to receive Dividends be:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That of do hereby conſtitute and appoint lawful attorney for and in name and behalf, to receive and give receipts for all dividends now due, or which may grow due on ſhare to belonging, in the capital or joint ſtock of the Preſident, Directors and company of the Bank of the United States.

In witneſs whereof, have hereunto ſet hand and ſeal, this day of in the year

Sealed and delivered)
in the preſence of)

That the Bank ſhall receive and pay all ſpecie coins, according to the rates and value that have been or ſhall hereafter be eſtabliſhed by Congreſs.

That the lawful poſſeſſion of a certificate for a ſhare in the Bank of the United States, iſſued by the perſons appointed to receive ſubſcriptions to the ſaid Bank, and accompanied by an aſſignment thereof, ſhall be deemed a ſufficient authority for the tranſfer at the Bank of ſuch ſhare to the perſon to whom the ſame ſhall have been thus aſſigned.

That the delivery to THOMAS WILLING, Preſident of the Bank of the United States, of a certificate of public debt, bearing an annual intereſt of ſix per cent. and ſtanding upon the books of a Loan-Office in any of the ſtates, accompanied with a power of attorney, authoriſing the ſaid THOMAS WILLING, or his ſubſtitute, to transfer to the Preſident, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States, the whole, or the part, of the ſtock expreſſed in ſuch certificate, ſhall for ſo much as may be thus transferred, be deemed a payment purſuant to the charter of the ſaid Bank, and on the account of the firſt and ſecond payment in the public debt, which will become due upon Bank ſhares on the firſt Monday in January next, provided that the delivery of the ſaid certificate and power of attorney be made to the ſaid THOMAS WILLING, on or before the ſaid firſt Monday in January; and that ſatisfactory evidence be given to the Directors of the ſaid Bank, of the completion of ſuch transfers on or before the firſt Monday in March next.

That the Bank receive transfers of any of the public debt in truſt for ſuch perſons as may require the ſame.

That in all caſes when thereunto required, that the Bank accept powers of attorney for receiving intereſts due, or to grow due upon any of the public debt, and hold the ſame at the order of the proprietor, free of charge.

Reſolved, That it will be expedient to eſtabliſh Offices of Diſcount and Depoſit in the ſeveral cities of Charleſton and New-York, and towns of Baltimore and Boſton, as ſoon as may be after the firſt Monday of January next, upon the following plan:

Article 1. The Directors of the Bank of the United States ſhall appoint a number of Directors, not leſs than nine for each department, a majority of whom ſhall conſtitute a board.

Article 2. The Directors for each department ſhall chooſe one of their number for Preſident.

Article 3. The Directors of the Bank of the United States ſhall appoint the Caſhiers of departments.

Article 4. The Directors of departments ſhall appoint their reſpective Tellers, Clerks and Servants, and the ſecurities by them given, ſhall be approved by the Directors of the Bank of the United States.

Article 5. The Directors of departments ſhall be annually appointed, but not more than three-fourths of whom, excluſive of the Preſident, ſhall be eligible for the next ſucceeding year.

Article 6. The compenſation to the Preſident, Tellers, Clerks and Servants of departments, ſhall be eſtabliſhed by the Directors of the Bank of the United States.

Article 7. The manner of keeping, ſtating and rendering the accounts of the departments, ſhall be preſcribed by the Directors of the Bank of the United States, and the obſervance of the rules eſtabliſhed ſhall be enforced by the Directors of the Bank of the United States, to whom accounts of departments ſhall be rendered.

Article 8. That part of the capital ſtock of the Bank which conſiſts of the public debt of the United States, ſhall not be divided, but the departments ſhall diſcount upon ſuch part of the ſpecie capital of the ſaid Bank as the Directors ſhall apportion to them, with ſuch part of the depoſits as ſhall be lodged with them from time to time, as the Directors of departments ſhall judge ſafe and expedient,

Article 9. All notes iſſued at the departments ſhall be ſigned and counterſigned by the Preſident and Caſhier of the Bank of the United States—ſhall be made payable at the reſpective departments from which they are iſſued, and ſhall be delivered to the Caſhier of the department, who ſhall give duplicate receipts for the ſame, one of which is to be lodged with the Preſident of the Bank of the United States, and the other with the Preſident of the department.

Article 10. All notes which ſhall have become unfit for circulation, ſhall be cancelled by the Preſident and Directors of departments, and immediately thereafter tranſmitted to the Directors of the Bank of the United States, who ſhall cauſe the ſaid departments to be credited for the ſame.

Article 11. The reſpective departments ſhall, once in every week, make out and tranſmit to the Directors of the Bank of the United States, a diſtinct abſtract of the ſtate of their funds—which abſtract ſhall aſcertain the amount of the debts and credits of the department, the amount of notes iſſued by the department and then in circulation, the amount of caſh on hand---and ſhall likewiſe diſtinguiſh in the account of caſh on hand, how much thereof is in ſpecie, and how much in the ſeveral kinds of Bank notes.

Article 12. That the continuance of the ſaid ſeveral departments ſhall be at the pleaſure of the Directors of the Bank of the United States---but none of the foregoing regulations ſhall be reſcinded, unleſs at a meeting of a majority of the whole number of the Directors, after a notice given for that purpoſe at a preceding meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THOMAS WILLING. Preſident.
Counterſigned.
John Kean, Caſhier.

The Aſſembly General of French St. Domingo to the King.

SIRE,

YOUR faithful ſubjects of the iſland of St. Domingo, beg leave to approach the beſt of kings, with the melancholy narrative of the misfortunes they now labour under. The revolt of their ſlaves has nearly annihilated the future conſequence of this invaluable part of the empire; the whole northern ſide of the iſland being at this moment little better than a heap of ruins, and the other two departments, in all probability, upon the verge of experiencing the ſame fate. That ſoil, which has been fertilized with the ſweat of the unfortunate planter is now moiſtened with his blood; ſuch are the direful conſequences of thoſe deſtructive principles which have put the inſtruments of death and ruin into the hands of our ſlaves.

Being without any effective force to make head againſt the immenſe number of our enemies, we implored the aſſiſtance of the Spaniards, and other inſular neighbours—deaf to our cries, however, they have either reſted ſatisfied with the defence of their own territories, or with fortifying themſelves againſt the probability of an event at home, ſimilar to that, under which we are now ſuffering every extremity of human diſtreſs.

It is with the deepeſt ſenſations of grief that your faithful ſubjects, in this part of the empire, inform your majeſty of their unhappy ſituation; but it will be, at leaſt, a conſolation to the wretched, to reflect, that they are ſtill the objects of the compaſſion of their monarch; that his feeling heart will ſympathize with them in their diſtreſs, and afford the neceſſary aid on this trying occaſion. In this hope, penetrated with the moſt profound reſpect, which ſhall actuate us to our laſt moments, we remain

The Members of the General Aſſembly of the French Part of St. Domingo.
Pl. de CADUSCH, Preſident,
PONCIGNON, V. Preſident.
Petit Deſchampeaux, Millet,
Lex et Miailles, Secretaries.
Cape Francois, September 13, 1791.

The General Aſſembly of French S. Domingo,

To the National Aſſembly of France.

ONE hundred thouſand Blacks have revolted in the Northern department of this Iſland. More than two hundred ſugar plantations are totally conſumed; the maſters maſſacred, and only a few females ſpared, to be carried into a captivity worſe than death itſelf. The negroes have already poſſeſſed themſelves of the heights, where fire and ſword has attended their progreſs—an immenſe number of coffee plantations are deſtroyed by the flames, and the few that remain are every moment menaced with deſtruction. Such aged perſons, women and children as have eſcaped the carnage, have forſook their homes, and took refuge on board the veſſels in the harbour, as their only aſylum in this dreadful extremity of affairs.

Too weak in ourſelves to ſtem the torrent of inſurrection, we have begged aſſiſtance from the neighbouring iſlands; ſhould the aid we have petitioned for arrive in time prevent our total annihilation, the utmoſt of our preſent expectations will be anſwered. The ſource of our riches and commercial importance is gone—the fountain is dried up forever.

We ſhall not intrude upon your patience by endeavouring to develope the cauſes of theſe misfortunes. Theſe muſt be ſufficiently obvious to every member in your auguſt aſſembly—We conclude with ſaying, that if we muſt periſh, our laſt looks ſhall be turned towards France, and our laſt prayers ſhall be for her *proſperity*.

The Members of the General Aſſembly of French St. Domingo.
Pl. de CADUSCH, Preſident.
PONCIGNON, V. Preſident.
Petit Deſchampeaux, Millet,
Lex, et Miailles, Secretaris.
Cape Francois, Sept. 13, 1791.

The ſubject of the diſturbances in the French colonies has occaſioned much warmth in the National Aſſembly, according to the lateſt accounts. The intelligence we may expect to receive from France after the recent accounts from Hiſpaniola ſhall have reached Europe, will be peculiarly intereſting; for notwithſtanding the idea of diſtant colonies as appendages to a government, has lately been philoſophized upon, as diſadvantageous, and pernicious to the parent country, it appears that very powerful intereſts are involved in the queſtion as it reſpects France.

As a free government depends on the virtue of the people, and every degree of virtue owes its exiſtence to light and information—the friends of our happy Conſtitution and the rights of the people, may be felicitated on the proſpect which now preſents of opening the channels of information to all parts of the Union. The Preſident of the United States, with that promptitude and deciſion with which he delivers his opinion on every ſubject connected with the public welfare, has recommended this buſineſs to the ſerious conſideration of the Legiſlature.—And it may be depended on that every individual member of both houſes, as well as every officer at the head of the executive departments, are fully impreſſed with this idea—that the people have a right to be fully informed of the tranſactions of their government, and the reaſons on which all its deciſions are founded. This being the caſe, it is hardly poſſible that the public expectation ſhould be again diſappointed.

We have the pleaſure of announcing to the public, the arrival of Brigadier-General Harmar, his lady and family.

A citizen adds—"It muſt give peculiar pleaſure to every real friend to the army to be informed, that this worthy officer (whoſe ſervices, during the late war as Colonel of a regiment, and ſince the peace as Commander in Chief in the Weſtern Territory, can never be forgotten while gratitude is conſidered of any worth amongſt us) has again returned to his native place in good health and ſpirits, where he intends to remain the enſuing winter. And although the ſhafts of malice have been thrown at him, touching his conduct on a late Indian expedition, yet they have wholly miſſed their aim—as the General, after many and repeated ſolicitations for a court-martial, at length obtained a trial, and now ſtands acquitted of any and every charge alledged againſt him, with the higheſt honor to himſelf and entire ſatisfaction to his country."

By the lateſt accounts from Port-au-Prince, we are informed, that the Mulattoes have made peace with the Whites, which has enabled them to repel every poſſible incurſion near the town; the Mulattoes being very ſtrong in number, and better adapted to the ſervice of fighting againſt the Negroes. But all this is not ſufficient to put a period to the diſturbances in that beautiful iſland. A force is expected from old France to effect this; on the arrival of which, there can be little doubt but that the inſurgents will not only diſperſe, but be intimidated into peace, and a ſubmiſſion to the laws.

By the brig Sally and Polly, arrived here from Port-au-Prince, which place ſhe left on the 25th ult. we learn that a treaty had been concluded between the Whites and Mulattoes in that part of St. Domingo, in conſequence of which 1500 perſons of colour were embodied, to aſſiſt in reducing the blacks.

A ſubſcription book is to be opened in this city on the firſt day of December enſuing, to raiſe a ſum of money for the purpoſe of opening a canal between the waters of Schuylkill and Suſquehanna rivers, to extend from the Quittapahilla to Tulpehocken.

Extract of a letter from Hackney, England, September 2.

"In this country the ſpirit of reformation is ſpreading very impetuouſly: Nor has Mr. Paine, the renowned author of Common Senſe, contributed a ſmall portion of fuel to the flame that has been kindled. His anſwer to Mr. Burke is in all hands; it is read in all circles; it makes converts among all parties. Thouſands of copies have been ſold in England; and I am aſſured that in Ireland and Scotland the printing preſſes are two ſlow in their operations for the avidity of the people. Mr. Burke raved in the Houſe of Commons, and had the mortification to find that both his friends and the world are deſerting him: nor do the king's miniſters give any ear to his very open advances of good will and friendſhip. It is remarkable that in his debates he frequently refers to Paine's book, and thereby ſhews how much it galls him. But while he is indulging his rage, his pride will not allow him to mention the object of it by his name. In ſhort, his unpitied and diſregarded fury is, perhaps, one of the ſureſt teſtimonies of that general revolution which is now taking place in the political partialities and opinions of the public."

Extract of a letter from Leyden, Sept. 20.

"The French King's acceptation of the Conſtitution, has thrown a univerſal damp upon the ſpirits of ſuch anti revolutional Frenchmen as reſide among us, and in our neighbourhood. All Germany would have been in motion long before this time, to have reſtored the old tyrannical government, could the pulſe of the people have been brought to beat in concert with the wiſhes of the courts; but at preſent, we as much expect the Emperor of China here, as a counter revolution in France. The two (exiled) French princes Artois and Conde, not long ſince ſolicited a loan of three millions of florins at Amſterdam, but did not ſucceed. All they could procure was about 275 thouſand livres, for which the diamonds and jewels of the Conde family were mortgaged, valued at a million, ſterling; and which now lie pawned at a public broker's for redemption. The Diet of Ratiſbon have drawn up a petition to the Emperor, to perſuade him, if poſſible, to reinſtate certain German Princes in poſſeſſion of Alſace; but the anſwer, it is ſaid, has not yet been received."

The art of carving, eſpecially heads of ſhips, we may without boaſting ſay, is now brought to the greateſt degree of perfection in this city. A ſtranger walking along the wharves, muſt be ſtruck with the beautiful female figures of Peace, Plenty, Love, Harmony, Æriel, Aſtronomy, Minerva, America, &c. &c. and alſo with the ſtatues of American Warriors, Alexanders, Hanibals, Cæſars, &c. &c. and amongſt the reſt of thoſe heroes, the bold and ſtriking likeneſs of the Preſident, on the General Waſhington, a ſhip which ſailed yeſterday for Dublin, muſt give pleaſure to every ſpectator. The artiſt who executed this, we hear, is Mr. *Ruſh*; and as we may allow ſea captains to be judges, they are generally of opinion, that the carving of heads of veſſels in Philadelphia is ſuperior to any they have ſeen in any part of the world.

Laſt Wedneſday night departed this life, at New-York, after a tedious and ſevere illneſs, Dr. Charles M'Knight, Profeſſor of anatomy in Columbia college, and one of the moſt eminent ſurgeons of that city—perhaps of theſe United States.

In him a numerous family have loſt an indulgent parent, ſociety at large a moſt uſeful member---and the victims of diſeaſe, a ready and experienced phyſician.

By the laſt accounts from Maryland, we find that George Plater, Eſquire, is unanimouſly elected GOVERNOR of that ſtate.

Married---In this city, on Thurſday, at Friends Meeting, Mr. Samuel Coates, Merchant, to Miſs Amy Horner, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Horner.

By the Rev. Biſhop White, Mr. John Miller, Merchant, to Mrs. Robeſon.

Mr. Joſeph Marſh, jun. to Miſs Hannah Hubley, daughter of Mr. Adam Hubley. And

Mr. Benjamin Franklin Bache, Printer, to Miſs Markoe.

Copy of a letter from the King of France, to the National Aſſembly, accepting the Conſtitution.

GENTLEMEN,

I have examined with attention the Conſtitution which you have preſented me for acceptance. I accept it, and ſhall ſee it executed. This declaration would have been ſufficient at another time; but at preſent I owe the intereſts of the nation and myſelf an explanation of the motives that have induced this acceptance.---From the beginning of my reign I have been deſirous of reforming abuſes, and in every act of government, have wiſhed to be guided by public opinion. Various cauſes, among which the ſituation of the finances when I came to the throne ſhould be mentioned, as alſo the immenſe expences unavoidably incurred for the ſupport of an honorable war, carried on for a length of time, without an increaſe of taxes, had eſtabliſhed a great diſproportion between the revenues and the expences of the ſtate.

Fully ſenſible of the enormity of the evil, I not only looked for a remedy, but felt the neceſſity of preventing its return. I conceived the deſign of eſtabliſhing public felicity upon a firm foundation; and to ſubject to invariable rules even the authority which I exerciſed. I called around me the nation to execute this deſign. In the courſe of events brought on by the revolution---my intentions have never varied. When, after having reformed the ancient inſtitutions, you began to ſubſtitute for them your firſt works, I did not wait to give them my aſſent that the whole Conſtitution ſhould be known to me. I favored the eſtabliſhment of parts before I could judge of the whole; and though diſturbances which have attended almoſt every ſtep of the revolution too often were the cauſes of great grief to me, I always hoped that the law would reſume its vigor in the hands of its new depoſitaries, and that as you drew towards a concluſion of your labours, every day would reſtore it that reſpect, without which the people can neither be free nor happy. I long perſiſted in this hope; my determination changed, when that hope left me.

Let every one call to recollection the time when I left Paris. The Conſtitution was nearly completed, and the authority of the laws was diminiſhing. Public opinions, far from being fixed, appeared to be more divided than ever. The leaſt moderate opinions appeared alone to have weight. The licentiouſneſs of the preſs was at its height, and no authority was reſpected. I could not obtain an acquaintance with the general will, when by looking around I could ſee nothing but the laws without weight and not enforced: Then, I muſt ſay it, had you preſented the Conſtitution at that time to me, I ſhould not have thought it the intereſt of the people, the conſtant and only rule of my conduct, that I ſhould have accepted it.

I entertained but one ſentiment: I had in view but one deſign: I wiſhed to retire out of the reach of every party, and examine what was really the wiſh of the nation. The motives that influenced my conduct, no longer exiſt; ſince the inconveniences and evils which I then complained of have ſtruck you as they did me. You have ſhewn a deſire to reſtore good order; you have attended to the undiſciplined ſtate of the army; you have ſeen the neceſſity of putting a ſtop to the licentiouſneſs of the preſs. In the reviſion of your work, you have placed among the laws ſeveral articles which had been preſented me as conſtitutional decrees. You have eſtabliſhed a legal mode of reviſing the Conſtitution. At length the public wiſh is known to me; I have ſeen it evidenced in the attachment of the people to your work, and to a monarchical form of government.

I therefore accept the Conſtitution, I promiſe to ſupport it in the kingdom, to defend it againſt foreign violence, and to procure its execution by all the means which it places within my power. I declare, that convinced of the attachment of the great majority of the people to the Conſtitution, I give up the right of concurrence, which I had called for in this work, and that being reſponſible to the nation alone, no one has a right to complain of this departure from my original requiſition.

I ſhould however deviate from truth, if I ſaid that I have perceived in the adminiſtrative and executive authority all the energy neceſſary to put in motion, and preſerve harmony in all the parts of this wide extended empire: But ſince opinions are at this time divided on this ſubject, I conſent that experience alone ſhould be the judge. When I ſhall have put into action all the powers placed in my hands, I can ſuffer no reproach, and the nation, whoſe intereſt ſhould be a conſtant rule, will explain itſelf in the manner laid down in the Conſtitution. But to ſtrengthen liberty and the Conſtitution, to promote the individual happineſs of every Frenchman, certain intereſts poſitively call for the re-union of all our efforts. Theſe intereſts are, reſpect for the laws, the re-eſtabliſhment of good order, and the re-union of citizens.

At this time the conſtitution being finally eſtabliſhed, Frenchmen living under the ſame laws ſhould know no other enemies than thoſe who diſregard them---Diſcord and anarchy---they are our common enemies: I will oppoſe them with all my might. It is important that you and your ſucceſſors ſhould ſecond my efforts with energy. Without attempting to controul thought, the law protects equally all thoſe whoſe actions are in conformity to it. Let thoſe whom fear of perſecutions and diſturbances have driven from their country, find, when they return, ſecurity and tranquility: And to put an end to feuds, to ſoften the diſtreſſes which a great revolution always occaſions, and, that the law may from this time command with full energy and be well executed, let us conſent to forget the paſt. Let accuſations and proſecutions, which took their riſe in events which accompanied the revolution, die away, and let an univerſal reconciliation take place. I make no mention of thoſe who have been guided only by their attachment for me: Is it poſſible that you ſhould deem them guilty?---With regard to thoſe who, having been guilty of exceſſes that involved perſonal injuries, have drawn upon their heads the vengeance of the laws, I prove to them, that I am King of all Frenchmen.

P. S. I have thought, gentlemen, that I ought to pronounce my ſolemn acceptance of the Conſtitution in the midſt of the Repreſentatives of the nation, and on the ſpot where that Conſtitution was framed; I ſhall therefore come to the National Aſſembly to-morrow at noon.

The Speech and Oath of the King of the French, ſpoken in the National Aſſembly, on the 14th September 1791, for the Acceptation of the Conſtitution.

GENTLEMEN,

I COME here ſolemnly to confirm the acceptance I have given to the Conſtitutional Act; in conſequence,—I SWEAR TO BE FAITHFUL TO THE NATION AND TO THE LAW, and to employ all the power which is delegated to me to maintaining the conſtitution decreed by the Conſtituent National Aſſembly, and cauſing the laws to be executed. May this great and memorable æra, be that of the re-eſtabliſhment of peace and unity, and become the pledge of the happineſs of the people and of the proſperity of the empire.

After the King had ſubſcribed the oath, the Preſident made the following anſwer.

INVETERATE abuſes, which had long triumphed over the good intentions of our beſt Kings, and which would ſtill have continued to defy the authority of the throne, kept France under oppreſſion.

The National Aſſembly, entruſted with the wiſhes, the rights and power of the people, has, by the deſtruction of all abuſes, re-eſtabliſhed the ſolid foundation of public proſperity.

Sire, what the National Aſſembly has decreed, is ratified by the conſent of the people: the moſt complete execution in all the parts of the empire atteſts the general aſſent. It defeats the weak ſchemes of thoſe whom diſcontent has too long rendered blind to their own intereſts. It promiſes to your Majeſty, that you will no longer wiſh in vain for the happineſs of the French.

The National Aſſembly has nothing more to wiſh for on this ever-memorable day, wherein you conſummate, in the midſt of them, the moſt ſolemn engagement,—the acceptation of the conſtitutional royalty. It is the attachment of the French—it is their confidence which confer upon you this pure and reſpectful title to the faireſt crown in the univerſe: and that which ſecures it to you, is, Sire, the inexhauſtible authority of a Conſtitution freely decreed: it is the invincible ſtrength of a people, who has felt itſelf worthy of liberty: it is the want of hereditary monarchy, which will always be indiſpenſible to ſuch a great nation.

When your Majeſty, expecting from experience the light which it will throw upon the practical reſults of the Conſtitution, promiſes *to maintain it with in and to defend it againſt enemies from without*, the nation, relying on the juſtice of their rights, and on the conſciouſneſs of their ſtrength and courage, as well as on the earneſtneſs of your co-operation, cannot ſee any ground of alarm from without, and will concur by its quiet confidence in the quick ſucceſs of its internal government.

How great to our eyes, dear to our hearts, and how ſublime will appear in our hiſtory the æra of this regeneration, which gives citizens to France---a country to the French; to you as a king, a title to greatneſs and glory, and to you, as a man, a new ſource of enjoyment and new ſanctions of happineſs!

In claſſing the Senators from the ſtate of Vermont, Mr. Bradley is of the claſs whoſe ſeats will become vacant at the expiration of four years, from March, 1791; and Mr. Robinſon, of that whoſe ſeats will be vacated in ſix years.

Late advices from France ſay, that after the firſt day of October, 1791, no American ſhips, laden with tobacco were to be admitted to entry in the French ports, except upon condition of coming directly from America with clearances for France.

The Engliſh newſpapers are, according to ſome late accounts, divided into three deſcriptions—miniſterial, anti-miniſterial, and neutral—that is, thoſe in favor of adminiſtration, thoſe againſt it, and thoſe who are indifferent. In this account we do not find any that are in favor of the people—What a ſet of venal wretches does this make of the Printers!—The ſame, or ſimilar accounts, appear reſpecting the French papers—they are ſaid to be licentious to the higheſt degree—the facts only, which they detail, are to be relied on—for in the colliſions of party, right and wrong, truth and falſhood are merely convertible terms—Hence we are obliged to go to the Netherlands for impartiality and honeſty—hence alſo the celebrity of the Leyden Gazette, which is now ſaid to be the oracle of politics in the European world.

To the eaſtward the news papers flouriſh with accounts of the large ſpecies of pumpkins which have been reared at Preſton &c. but on enquiring we find the luxuriancy of our ſoil near this city not only equal, but ſuperior in the production of pumpkins. Mr. Jonas Phillips, No. 229, Second ſtreet, N. had a crop this year on his grounds at Kenſington, of a ſtill larger growth than any we have yet heard of, which are now to be ſeen at his houſe—From 25 to 43 of thoſe enormous fruit have been taken from a ſingle ſtalk, ſome weighing 129lb. and meaſuring 6 feet 8 inches in circumference.—Mr. Phillips gave ſome of the ſeed of theſe to ſeveral perſons laſt year, all of which turned out well.

Early on Sunday morning a ſmall houſe in New-Market-ſtreet caught fire, and was ſoon burnt down; and about ſix o'clock in the evening the town was alarmed by the cry of *fire*, diſcovered in the ſtable of Mr. Jeremiah Creſſon, near the corner of Cheſnut and Fourth-ſtreets, which entirely conſumed the ſame, with a quantity of hay, &c. but was however, providentially prevented from ſpreading further by the activity of the inhabitants.

Juſt printed, and to be ſold by ZACHARIAH POULSON, Jun.
No. 30, North Fourth-ſtreet, near the College,
POULSON's
Town and Country ALMANAC,
For the Year of our Lord 1792.

To be LET, for the term of two Years,

VINCENT FORGE, with all the Buildings and upwards of 300 acres of Land, Griſt and Saw-Mill, all in good repair; there are in the Forge 4 fires and 2 hammers, ſituate in Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, on that noted ſtream of water, called French Creek, which is ſufficient to drive the ſaid Works at almoſt any ſeaſon of the year. There is on the premiſes, a ſufficiency of meadow, the upland good for grain, and may be entered on the 1ſt day of May next. For further particulars and terms, apply to †

THOMAS BULL, and
HENRY CHRISTMAN, } Guardians.

Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, Nov. 17, 1791.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Doctor ARCHIBALD M'CLEAN, late of Horſham townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, deceaſed, on bond, note or book debt, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame within three months from the date hereof, otherwiſe legal means will be made uſe of for the recovery thereof, without further notice. Alſo, thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, in order for ſettlement.

Nov. 14, 1791. † WILLIAM M'CLEAN, Executor.

Will be expoſed to Sale,

By the Subſcriber, at public vendue, on Thurſday, the 15th day of December next, on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon, if not ſold before at private ſale,

A VALUABLE Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in Springfield townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, fronting on the great road leading from Philadelphia to North-Wales, between the 11 and 12 mile ſtones; containing one hundred and fifteen acres and a half. There are on ſaid premiſes a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, a log barn, with other convenient buildings, about 24 acres of excellent meadow, the greateſt part thereof well watered by a fine ſtream, which runs through the ſame, called Crevell Run, about 20 acres of woodland, well timbered; the remainder is good arable land. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe before the appointed day of ſale, may know the terms, by applying to John Huſton, of the county of Philadelphia, or Jacob Dager, on the premiſes, or the ſubſcriber, of Lower Salford, Montgomery county, aforeſaid.

JACOB REIFF, ſenior.

November 22d, 1791.

MADRID, Auguſt 30.

The Sovereign of Morocco has been before hand in declaring war againſt our court. His declaration is dated the 3d day of the moon *Ramadan*, in the year of the Hegira 1170. He declares therein his intention of taking poſſeſſion of *Ceuta*. In order to prevent his deſigns, and protect our navigation in the Mediterranean, orders have been given to fit out ſome ſhips of the line at Cadiz, to which are to be added two 74's, ready for ſea at Ferrol.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 18.

Yeſterday afternoon a Fire ſuddenly broke out in the houſe of Mr. Robert Hodge, bookſeller, in Queen-ſtreet: The alacrity and perſeverance of the citizens prevented the flames ſpreading to the adjacent buildings; but in deſpite of the greateſt exertions, the houſe was nearly burned down and deſtroyed before the fire was extinguiſhed. Mr. Hodge's loſs on the occaſion is very conſiderable.

PITTSBURGH, November 5.

About ten or twelve days ago, two men were killed on the Kiſkimenitas river, which empties into the Allegheny river ſome diſtance from this place, by the Indians. It is not known what tribe they were of, but generally ſuppoſed to be Munſees. This has alarmed that neighbourhood a good deal, and ſeveral families have removed into the ſettlement, for fear there ſhould be other parties out, which they have reaſon to ſuppoſe from accounts they received from Reed's ſtation, to that effect.

SHEPHERD's-TOWN, Nov. 7.

Extract of a letter dated Waſhington, in Kentucky, Sept. 3.

"Since I have been here, I have been informed that the Indians have ſent in a priſoner to Dunlap's Station, with a letter, importing that they wiſh to come in, and treat of peace. In conſequence of which I am told that Gov. St. Clair has iſſued a proclamation, forbidding any of the citizens killing or annoying them, if they approach with a flag—but what nation it is that offers to treat, I have not heard. Although I do not thirſt for the blood of theſe poor uncultivated beings, I am of opinion it woud be bad policy to make a peace before the arms of the Union have made a proper impreſſion on the minds of the Indian Nations in general, agreeable to the trite obſervation—" A thing well done, is twice done." If a peace is hatched up now, government will ſoon have to begin the buſineſs *de novo*; or the poor ſcattered citizens in theſe parts will once more have to wade through a ſea of blood."

EASTON, Nov. 15.

On Monday, the 7th of November inſtant, a Circuit Court of the United States was holden at this place, for the diſtrict of Maryland, before the honourable James Wilſon and William Paca, Eſqrs. A grand jury had been previouſly ſummoned by the Marſhal, and duly attended. A learned and excellent charge was delivered by Judge Wilſon, after which the grand jury retired, but ſoon returned and were diſcharged, there being no buſineſs before them. The court adjourned until the following day, when, after diſpatching the buſineſs depending before them, they adjourned to the enſuing term.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Camp, near the Miami, Sept. 18, 1791.

"On the 8th of September, the 2d regiment of levies arrived at Fort Waſhington, on the 9th they were joined by the 2d regiment of ſtanding troops, and the 14th the whole moved for the encampment about 20 miles from the fort, where they arrived on the 17th inſtant.

"They are now buſy in building a garriſon at this place, have cleared two acres of Land, and are proceeding rapidly with the work. You have heard of the ſucceſs of General Scott.—General Wilkinſon took thirty priſoners, who are now in Fort-Waſhington; they mean to exchange them for priſoners taken by the Indians.

"We expect eleven hundred Kentucky militia here every day.

"By a letter received from Poſt St. Vincents, we are informed that 1500 warriors are waiting for us at the Miami-town, who are regularly ſupplied with proviſions from Detroit. The evil fates ſeem to have purſued us;---may they in future be auſpicious.

"P. S. Yeſterday Enſign Cobb was fired upon by the Indians, coming up the Miami, but not hurt."

The MEMBERS of the

ST. ANDREW's SOCIETY

ARE requeſted to attend their ANNIVERSARY MEETING, at the City Tavern, on Wedneſday, the 30th inſtant, at Two o'clock.

WM. FORBES, *Secretary.*

The Officers of the Society are deſired to attend at Twelve o'clock. November 22, 1791.

NOTICE,

THE PAPER-MAKERS' COMPANY are deſired to take Notice, that a General Meeting will be held of the ſaid Company, on Seventh-day, the 10th of the Twelfth Month, (December) next, at Barnabas M'Shane's Tavern, the Sign of the Harp and Crown, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets; where a punctual attendance of the Members is particularly requeſted, as buſineſs of conſiderable importance to the Company will be laid before them for their conſideration.

Philadelphia, Eleventh Month, (Nov.) 19, 1791. †

Northampton County, Nov. 19, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at Nazareth Tavern, on Monday, the 12th day of December next, a certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in Plainfield townſhip, Northampton county, bounded by lands of Henry Paff, Jacob Titus, John Riſwig, John Amis, and Andrew Kline, containing about 275 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate of Gideon Richie, by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 19th day of this inſtant, a Servant Lad, named Daniel M'Farland. He is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; his hair very black and ſtraight, his complexion exceedingly tawny, much like an Indian: had on an old ſurtout coat and half worn cloſe bodied cloth coat; a ſtriped flannel waiſtcoat, lined with red flannel; new homeſpun ſhirt; blue woolen ſtockings; neats leather ſhoes, and an old hat with the binding much worn. He took with him a ſorrel Horſe and a ſaddle and bridle: the horſe was about 11 years old, 14½ hands high, with a blaze in his face, and ſome collar marks on his ſhoulders: having had the fiſtula on the near ſide of his neck and ſhoulder, it is rather thicker on that ſide than the other: there is alſo a large white ſpot where he had that diſtemper; he throws his two fore feet remarkably ſideways when he trots. Whoever takes up the ſaid lad and horſe, ſhall have the above reward, or Thirty Shillings for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN EVANS.

North-Wales, Montgomery county, 11th month 22, 1791.

Purchaſers, beware!

WHEREAS an Advertiſement appeared in the Pennſylvania Gazette, of the 26th of October laſt, whereby "A valuable plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Marple townſhip, late in the county of Cheſter, now in the county of Delaware, about 13 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing about 126 acres," is offered for ſale by Samuel Vanleer: And whereas the ſaid Samuel Vanleer ſtiles himſelf "the proprietor" of the premiſes; and, in the ſaid advertiſement, it is declared, that "a good title will be given to the purchaſer:" Now the ſubſcriber hereby gives public notice, that *he* claims title to the aforeſaid plantation, under Henry Feagan, deceaſed; and that he intends to proſecute his claim thereto by due courſe of law.

PHILIP HENRY WOLF, Adminiſtrator,
with Will annexed, of John Feagan, deceaſed.

Philadelphia, Nov. 22, 1791. ‡

WE, the ſubſcribers, being appointed by the laſt Court of Common Pleas, held at Weſt-Cheſter, to audit and ſettle the accounts of all the creditors of MOSES YARNALL, and adjuſt the demands not only of the plantiff in the attachment, but of all the reſt of the defendant's creditors, and ſettle their ſhares or proportions; do hereby requeſt the creditors of the ſaid Moſes Yarnall, to produce to us their ſeveral demands againſt ſaid eſtate, at the houſe of Charles Fahnſtock, Inn-keeper, at the Sign of Admiral Warren, in Eaſt-Whiteland, on the 17th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to receive their ſeveral dividends of ſaid eſtate,

ISAAC MASSEY,
BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW, } Auditors.
JONATHAN PUGH,

Cheſter county, November 17, 1791. †

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Marple townſhip, Delaware county, a Servant Lad, named ANDREW SCOT, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, dark dark eyes, and ſomewhat quick and ſtammering in his ſpeech; had on, and took with him, a dark olive coloured ſailor jacket complexion, well made, long black hair, ſometimes wears it tied, with ſleeves, a ſleeveleſs croſs-ſtriped pattern veſt, a flat crowned wool hat, an old patched tow and flax ſhirt, one pair of new tow trowſers, one pair of fuſtian ditto, one pair new blue yarn ſtockings, one pair of half worn neats leather ſhoes, with a pair of large ſquare much worn plated (or waſhed) buckles, one black neckcloth, and an old Bandano handkerchief. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by † PHILIP MOORE.

N. B. All Maſters of veſſels and others are ſtrictly forbidden to harbour, enliſt or employ the aforeſaid ſervant, at their peril.

Borough of Briſtol, Nov. 19th, 1791.

ON the tenth day of October laſt, was left, by a perſon unknown, at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, a ſorrel MARE, ſaddle and bridle, about fourteen hands high, and ſix or ſeven years old. Any perſon, proving property and paying charges, may have her again; and if not claimed in three weeks from the date hereof, ſhe will be ſold for the expences.

* JOHN DOUDNEY.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 2d of October laſt, an Apprentice LAD, named JONATHAN JOHNSON, though he goes, or is known by the name of JONATHAN SADDLETREE, in or about Mount-Holly, New-Jerſey, as he ſerved part of his time there; about 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; very dark complexion, long black hair, has a remarkable lump on one of his heels; had on, when he went away, a round hat about half worn; brown coat, velvet jacket, corduroy breeches and white ſtockings; it is probable he may have changed his clothes; it is reported he keeps about Mount Holly. Whoever will take up ſaid apprentice, and confine him in any goal, and gives information, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, if brought home.

LAURANCE ALLWINE, Windſor Chair-Maker, No. 99, South Front-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, November 19, 1791. ¶

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

In the HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES,
TUESDAY, September 6, 1791. A. M.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Bill, entituled "An Act directing the Sale of certain Iſlands in the River Delaware," was read the ſecond time---whereupon, on motion of Mr. Gallatin, ſeconded by Mr. Wells---

RESOLVED, That the ſaid Bill be recommended to the conſideration of the ſucceeding Houſe of Repreſentatives, and that in the mean time, the ſame be printed in two of the Engliſh, and one of the German News-Papers of the City of Philadelphia, for public information.

Extract from the Journal,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

An ACT directing the Sale of certain Iſlands in the River Delaware.

WHEREAS, in purſuance of an agreement, made on the twenty-ſixth day of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, between this ſtate and the ſtate of New-Jerſey, and ſince ratified and confirmed by each of the ſaid ſtates, certain iſlands therein enumerated were annexed to this ſtate, and declared to be parts and parcels thereof, and all other iſlands, iſlets and dry-lands, within the bed and between the ſhores of the ſaid river, from the ſtation point, or north-weſt corner of New-Jerſey, northerly, to the place upon the ſaid river where the circular boundary of the ſtate of Delaware toucheth upon the ſame, were annexed to, and declared to be parts and parcels of the ſtate to which ſuch inſulated dry-land lay neareſt, at the time of making the ſaid agreement. And in purſuance of the ſaid agreement, an actual ſurvey of the ſame river was afterwards made by commiſſioners duly appointed on behalf of this ſtate and the ſtate of New-Jerſey, and certain iſlands hereafter enumerated, were thereby aſcertained to belong to, and to be parts and parcels of this ſtate; and by an act, entituled, "An act to diſtribute and annex the juriſdiction of this commonwealth upon the river Delaware below the ſtation point, and to certain iſlands within the ſame, to the counties of Northampton, Bucks, Philadelphia and Cheſter," which was enacted the twenty-fifth day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix, the laſt mentioned iſlands were reſpectively annexed, as to the juriſdiction thereof, to the ſeveral counties to which they lay neareſt.

And whereas it is expedient to diſpoſe of the ſaid Iſlands---

Section I. Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame, That the officers of the land office ſhall be, and they are hereby authoriſed and directed, to ſell the following iſlands in the river Delaware, that is to ſay, Biles's iſland, Wind-mill iſland, League iſland, Mud or Fort-iſland, Hog-iſland and little Tinnicum-iſlands, and alſo, Bird's iſland, Slack's three iſlands, Dun's iſland, Harvey's upper iſland, Harvey's lower iſland, Lownes's iſland, Smith's iſland and bar, Paxton's iſland and bar, Prall's two iſlands, Wall's iſland, Reſolution iſland, Marſhall's iſland, Wall's two iſlands, Fiſhing iſland, Pennington's iſland, Loughlin's iſland, Pohatcung iſland, Shoemaker's iſland, Loor's iſland, Eaſton iſland, Maſon's iſland and bar, Maſon's iſland, Foul-rift iſland, M'Ilheney's iſland, Attius's two iſlands, Handy's iſland and bar, Goodwin's two iſlands, Shawanaugh's iſland and bar, Vancampen's iſland, Nicholas Depui's two iſlands and bars, Chamber's iſland, Vanoken's iſland, Swartwood's iſland, Iſaac Vancampen's iſland, and Punkey's iſland and five bars.

Section II. Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the board of property, erected by an act, entitled, "An act for inſtituting a board of property, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," which was enacted the eighth day of January laſt, ſhall be, and they are hereby authoriſed and directed, as ſoon as may be, to aſcertain the juſt value of the ſaid iſlands, reſpectively, having regard to the ſoil, wood and diſtance from the main land, and ſhall make report thereof to the governor. Provided always, That the higheſt price by them fixed ſhall not be more than forty ſhillings by the acre, nor the loweſt price leſs than ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence by the acre.

And whereas improvements have been made upon ſome of the ſaid iſlands, and it is reaſonable to allow to the perſons who have ſo improved them a right of preemption---

Section III. Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That, upon application made by any ſuch perſons, their heirs or deviſees, ſtating the nature of ſuch improvements, and when, and by whom, made, the ſaid board ſhall have the like authority to judge and determine concerning ſuch claims, as is veſted in them, by the act aforeſaid, for the purpoſes therein mentioned; and in all ſuch caſes, where they ſhall determine in favour of the claimants, warrants of ſurvey ſhall be made out in their favour, in the manner hereinafter mentioned. Provided, That no ſuch claims ſhall be received, unleſs the ſame be made within ſuch time as ſhall be limited by the governor, in manner hereinafter mentioned.

Section IV. Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That after the expiration of the time ſo limited, it ſhall be lawful for the ſurveyor-general to iſſue a warrant of ſurvey in favour of ſuch claimant, whoſe claim ſhall be adjudged in his favour, or otherwiſe in favour of ſuch perſon who ſhall firſt apply for the ſame; all which warrants ſhall be returnable in   months from the date thereof, and no ſurvey, made after ſuch return day, ſhall be valid. Upon ſuch returns being made, the receiver of the land-office ſhall thereby aſcertain the amount of the purchaſe-money of ſuch iſland ſurveyed, and ſhall thereupon take from the party his bond to the commonwealth, in double the amount of of the purchaſe-money, with a warrant of attorney, to enter judgment thereon, which bonds ſhall contain a condition or defeaſance, for the payment of the purchaſe-money, in manner following, that is to ſay, in all purchaſes where the price is leſs than ten ſhillings by the acre, in   months from the date thereof, and in all purchaſes where the purchaſe money is ten ſhillings, or more than ten ſhillings, by the acre, then in following inſtallments, that is,   thereof in   months from the date; which payment ſhall be made in   and if the purchaſer ſhall make default in paying, according to the condition of his bond, then the firſt inſtallment, or if the price is leſs than ten ſhillings by the acre, one-fourth of the purchaſe money, ſhall be forfeited, to the uſe of the ſtate, and in all caſes where the purchaſer ſhall ſo make default, or where due returns of ſurvey ſhall not be made, it ſhall be lawful for the ſurveyor-general, from time to time, upon the application of any other perſon, to iſſue new warrants for ſurveying the ſame Iſland, in behalf of ſuch other perſon applying, upon which the like proceedings ſhall be had as is herein before directed. *Provided*, no ſuch new warrant be iſſued in the name or for the uſe of the party having already made default in payment, or having neglected to have his warrant returned, in manner herein before directed. *And provided alſo*, no ſuch warrant iſſue for any leſs quantity of land than the whole of any ſuch Iſland.

Section V. Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That when the purchaſer ſhall have made full payment of all the purchaſe monies of any ſuch Iſland, it ſhall be lawful for the Governor to grant him a patent, in the uſual form of the land office, veſting the ſame in him and his heirs.

Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Governor, having received the report of the board of property, herein before directed to be made to him, ſhall be, and he is hereby authoriſed and requeſted, to cauſe public notice to be given, by proclamation, of the prices at which ſuch iſlands will be ſold, and of the time within which ſuch claims ſhall be preſented.

Section VI. Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That nothing in this act contained ſhall be conſtrued or taken to bar or defeat any perſon or perſons, bodies politic or corporate, of any juſt right which he or they may have, in or to any of the like iſlands, but that all ſuch rights ſhall be and remain of the ſaid force and effect as if this act had not been made.

Section VII. Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall be lawful for any ſuch claimant of any of the ſaid Iſlands to preſent a petition to the Governor, ſetting forth, in a ſummary manner, the nature of his claim and whence derived, whereupon the Governor ſhall direct the Attorney-General to receive a declaration in ejectment againſt himſelf, as repreſenting the commonwealth in this behalf, or if the claimant is in poſſeſſion, to file a declaration in ejectment againſt ſuch poſſeſſor, on a ſuppoſed demiſe made by the commonwealth, and to proceed to trial thereupon, according to the laws and practice of this ſtate, in poſſeſſory actions, and all ſuch coſts and charges as the commonwealth may thereby incur, ſhall be paid by the governor, by a warrant drawn upon the treaſurer of the ſtate, out of any monies in his hands, not otherwiſe eſpecially appropriated, and if judgment ſhall be given in favor of the claimant, he ſhall be entitled to a patent in the uſual forms of the land-office, confirming his eſtate therein.

Samuel & Thomas Shaw

HAVE juſt imported, by the late arrivals from London, Briſtol, Liverpool and Hull, a large and general ASSORTMENT of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which are now opening for ſale at their Store, the corner of Water and Arch-ſtreets, for caſh or the uſual credit, either by the package or piece.

October 1, 1791.

To be SOLD, by Public Vendue,

On the 28th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, if not previouſly ſold at Private Sale,

A LARGE well built ſtone GRIST-MILL, 40 feet by 30, with a SAW-MILL, which at a ſmall expence may be converted to a Merchant-Mill, with three pair of ſtones, ſituated within 27 miles of the city of Philadelphia, on Pickering creek, a never failing ſtream of water, and a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, a ſtone barn and ſtables, and out-houſes, with a pump before the door, in the townſhip of Pikeland, Cheſter county; the Tract of Land on which theſe and other valuable improvements are erected contains 217¾ acres, divided into arable fields and young thriving orchards, and about 20 acres of meadow and a conſiderable quantity more may be made; this eſtate being within two miles of lime-kilns, renders manure cheap and convenient, and in order to accommodate purchaſers it may be divided into two tracts, each containing a proportionable part of the meadow ground and orchards, as well as a ſufficient quantity of woodland. The terms of ſale will be made known on or before the day of Sale, by the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

October 17, 1791. HENRY SCHLEYER.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of George Phillipi, of Germantown, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make payment on or before the firſt day of January next, or they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs. LEONARD SOMMER, Adminiſtrator.

Novem. 9th, 1791. §

Treaſury of Pennſylvania,

November 15th, 1791.

ALL perſons in poſſeſſion of Certificates of the funded debt of Pennſylvania, commonly called Militia and Depreciation, of whatever date they may be, and not already entered on the books of this office, are earneſtly requeſted to bring them in before the 20th day of December next, that they may receive the whole of the intereſt due the laſt day of the ſaid month, in January, 1792; ſuch as are not brought in by that time, will be precluded from payment, at leaſt for a while. The intereſt due the 1ſt of January and 10th of April, on Certificates entered prior to this day's date, is ready, and the proprietors are deſired to call or ſend their orders for it, and it will be paid.

CHRISTIAN FEBIGER.

[As many of the above Certificates are circulating in the country, the Printers throughout this ſtate will much oblige their fellow-citizens by giving this a place in their papers.]

NATIONAL GAZETTE,

Publiſhed at No. 239, High-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

THE publication of this paper began on the 31ſt of October, and will continue to be publiſhed regularly on Monday and Thurſday mornings.

The price to ſubſcribers will be three dollars a year; the firſt half yearly payment to be made in three months from the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder at the end of the year.

No advertiſements are to be admitted, except to a number not exceeding a page, without a ſupplement; the other three pages to contain a miſcellany of the moſt intereſting intelligence, collected not only from the foreign and domeſtic newſpapers, but alſo from original communications, letters, and other papers to which the Editor may have an opportunity of recurring for the moſt authentic information relative to the affairs of the United States and Europe. In addition to this ſhall be inſerted, a ſummary of the proceedings of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States; politics, poetry, and literary entertainment in general.

In this paper the Editor engages to ſupport, as far as a newſpaper can with propriety be ſaid to ſupport, the great principles upon which the American revolution was founded, and which alone can preſerve the bleſſings of liberty to this extenſive empire; an empire in which the experiment is now making, whether or not the aſſertion of the European philoſophers be true--*That a pure republic can never long ſubſiſt, except in a very limited territory.*

Convinced that a diſſemination of uſeful knowledge is the beſt means to preſerve alive the ſpirit of rational liberty in every country, no pains will be ſpared to make ſuch ſelections, and publiſh ſuch eſſays, as ſhall appear beſt adapted to this purpoſe.

Perſons at a diſtance, who may procure fifteen ſubſcribers, and will become reſponſible for the ſubſcription money, ſhall receive with a packet a ſixteenth gratis.

Advertiſements, articles of intelligence, &c. are thankfully received at the Office, by the Editor.

November 12. P. FRENEAU.

Mill-Stones and Boulting-Cloths.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS and Co.

At their Stores and Mill-Stone Factory, adjoining George Latimer, at Pine-ſtreet Wharf,

BURR MILL-STONES of all ſizes and dimenſions, warranted of the firſt quality. Country MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an excellent grit, and of any ſize that may be wanted. Alſo, FLINT-STONES for gudgeons to reſt on, of a very good kind.

A compleat aſſortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, lately imported from the Munafactories, of ſuperior quality and texture, ſuitable for Boulting every kind of Flour, in the beſt and moſt expeditious manner. tf.

Philadelphia, November 12, 1791.

To be Diſpoſed of by Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Roxbury townſhip, Philadelphia county, about 8 miles from the city, on the great road leading to Reading and Harriſburgh. It contains 63 acres, 23 of which are covered with thriving timber, meadow ground ſufficient to maintain 6 milch cows in good order; and the remainder good ploughland. The ſoil is kind, and eaſily improveable by a ſmall quantity of manure. The ſituation is high and extremely healthy, and is well adapted for a tan-yard or any public buſineſs. There are on the premiſes two thriving orchards, two commodious ſtone dwelling houſes, to one of which there is a frame barn and ſtable, and to the other a log ſtable. There is likewiſe a large corn-crib, chair-houſe, and an excellent ſcrew cyder preſs, all under one roof. A ſtream of water runs through part of the meadow, which at preſent is employed in turning a ſaw-mill, and may be converted to other purpoſes, which from its vicinity to the city would be ſtill more profitable. This place would be exchanged for property in the city, or ſold for caſh, with a liberal credit for part of the money. For more particular information, apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or to Benjamin Johnſton, No. 147, Stationer and Printer, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

ALSO, another PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Tuſcarora Valley, Cumberland county, containing near 300 acres; about 60 of which are cleared. The buildings are mean. There is a rich bottom of more than 60 acres, fit for meadow, part already cleared. There is a good ſtream of water running through it, ſufficient for a ſaw or griſt-mill. This will be ſold cheap for caſh, or exchanged for wet goods, or property in, or within 20 miles of the city. Enquire as above directed.

† BENJAMIN DAVIS.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Downs's townſhip, Cumberland county, New-Jerſey, a NEGRO LAD, named ARMSTRONG, aged 16 years, and well grown; he went off without a hat; and the wool of his head newly ſhorn, but it is likely he may get a hat; he had on a veſt with ſleeves, and an underveſt, both of home made fulled cloth, of the colour of ſheeps black, a new pale blue patch on the button-hole ſide, old grey flannel trowſers, two ſhirts, blue ſtockings with white tops, and ſtrong ſhoes, with leather ſtrings; he is ſlow of ſpeech, and has no manners. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Negro, and confines him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, or brings him home, ſhall be entitled to, and receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges from ¶ DAN LORE.

ALL Perſons in any manner indebted to the late copartnerſhip of

Mifflin and Irwin,

are hereby required to make immediate payment; and all perſons having any demands againſt the above firm, are requeſted to render them to the ſubſcriber, who is legally authoriſed to liquidate the accounts of the ſaid copartnerſhip.

3m. JONATHAN MIFFLIN.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ATLEE, Eſquire, Preſident of the ſeveral Courts of Common Pleas in the Circuit conſiſting of the counties of Cheſter, Lancaſter, York and Dauphin, JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Eſquire, WALTER FINNEY, Eſquire, and JAMES MOORE, Eſquire, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the ſaid county of Cheſter, have iſſued their Precept, bearing date the fifth day of November, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, and Court of General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace, at the Court-houſe in Weſt-Cheſter, for the county of Cheſter, on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of November inſtant:

NOTICE is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Conſtables, within the ſaid county, that they be then and there, in their proper perſons, to do thoſe things which to their ſeveral offices belong.

Dated at Weſt-Cheſter, the eighth day of November, Anno Domini one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 30th day of November next, at the Court-houſe in Weſt-Cheſter, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Goſhen, bounded by lands of Iſaiah Matlack, Iſaac Haines, William Rattew, and others, containing 110¾ acres. The above deſcribed tract is about two miles from Weſt-Cheſter, two miles from Goſhen meeting-houſe, and near to ſeveral griſt mills; there are on ſaid premiſes, a meſſuage, barn and other out-houſes, a ſufficiency of meadow and woodland, adjoining on the great road leading from Philadelphia by Straſburgh to Lancaſter. Seized and taken in execution, as the eſtate late of William Eachus, deceaſed.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Oct. 24, 1791.

Montgomery county, October 31, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the Premiſes, on Monday, the 28th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, ſituate in Abington townſhip; bounded by lands of Jeſſe Roberts, William Roberts, and others; containing 24 acres, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate of Jacob Coffin, by

‡ HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, October 31, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the Premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 30th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon; a certain tract, piece or parcel of land, ſituate in Springfield townſhip, bounded by land of Barnet Biſling and others, containing 10 acres, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, as alſo one cow, houſehold and kitchen furniture, &c. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of John White, by † HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 15, 1791

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, four certain Tracts of Land, adjoining each other, being 400 acres in each tract, of which three tracts are patented land; ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, on the head waters of the Weſt Branch of Broadhead's creek; bounded by lands of Iſaac Sidman, Thomas Palmer, Iſaac Gibbon, John Shuck, William Barnet, and vacant land. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of John Shaffer. ‡

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, ſix certain Tracts of Land, ſituate in Penn townſhip, and county of Northampton, one of them containing 387 acres, one other 401 acres, one other 391 acres, one other 375 acres, one other 387 acres, one other 439 acres, in the whole 2380 acres; bounded by lands of David Neeſe, Abra Neeſe, Mr. Bower, Henry Deiles, Lewis Ruſhes, and ſituated on the waters of Neſquehoning, &c. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of John Rheiner. †

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, two certain Meſſuages and Tracts of Land, ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, county of Northampton: bounded by lands of John Drake, Benjamin Vandemark, and Joſeph Montany, containing together 187 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of James Logan. †

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, one certain Tract of Land, ſituate in Upper Mount Bethel townſhip, county of Northampton; bounded by lands of Chriſtian Eilenberger, John Townes, Elias Daley, John Lockart, and Hector M'Neal; containing 78 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of John Briſbon. ‡

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, a certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in Lehigh townſhip, and county of Northampton; bounded by lands of George Nogel, Joſt Driſbach, and land from which ſaid tract was divided; containing 150 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of Adam Hicker. ‡

N. B. The above tracts and parcels of Land are all to be expoſed to public ſale at Nazareth Tavern, in the townſhip of Nazareth, and county of Northampton, on Monday, the 12th day of December next, and the ſale to continue till all are ſold, by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Darby, Delaware county, Eleventh Month, 10th, 1791.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in the night of the 7th of the Eleventh Month, 1791, a dark brown HORSE, 5 years old, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, with a ſmall ſtar in the forehead, and it is thought the near hind foot is white, round bodied, ſlim made, ſuitable for the ſaddle; was ſhod before and the ſhoes near worn out, a ſhort ſwitch tail, apt to be ſcary at the ſight of objects. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get him again, and the thief be convicted, ſhall have the above reward, or THREE POUNDS for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges.

† JOSIAH BUNTING.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of John Kerbaugh, late of Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, deceaſed, to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, within 6 months from the date hereof, in order for ſettlement, and thoſe who are in any manner indebted to the eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, or they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs.

JESSE TRUMP, Adminiſtrator.

November 9th, 1791. †

Philadelphia, November 11, 1791.

ALL perſons that have any demands by bond, note or book debt, againſt the eſtate of MARK WINTER, late of Arch-ſtreet Ferry, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved. And thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to call and pay their reſpective balances, to

ELIZABETH WINTER, Adminiſtratrix.

THE partnerſhip of JOHN WILSON and WILLIAM HUNTER, is diſſolved this day, by mutual agreement; they therefore requeſt all perſons indebted to them, to come, and ſettle their accounts, that they may be enabled to ſettle with thoſe to whom they are indebted.

Philadelphia, November 14th, 1791. §

TEN DOLLARS, Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Mannington, county of Salem, on the 29th day of Auguſt laſt, a negroe or mulattoe ſervant, named Jack, about 26 years old, five feet ſix inches high, light built, has a remarkable lump on the left ſide of his neck, under his collar. He formerly belonged to Alexander Moore, of Cumberland county, was ſold by the Sheriff, and purchaſed by Thomas Maſkell Eſq. of Cumberland county, for life; and was purchaſed of him by the ſubſcriber, for the term of 4 years, and then to be free. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid negroe in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall reveive the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid, if brought home. GERVAS HALL.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others, are ſtrictly forbidden to harbour, employ or enliſt the aforeſaid negroe or mulattoe, at their peril. ‡

CANDLESTICKS.

Juſt opened, a beautiful aſſortment of the beſt Braſs Candleſticks, for ſale by

JAMES STOKES,

The ſouth-weſt corner of Market and Front-ſtreets,

Alſo a good aſſortment of knives and forks, looking glaſſes, a variety of beſt tutania table and tea ſpoons, razors, penknives and ſciſſars, pocket-books, plated ſpurs, ſhoe and knee buckles, a variety of watch chains, ſeals and keys, London and Briſtol pewter, &c.

And a great variety of Dry goods, too tedious to mention. †

THE Subſcriber takes this method to inform the public in general, that he has altered the time of ſtarting his ſtage from Bridgetown and Cooper's ferry, as follows: To ſtart from Daniel Maſkel's, innkeeper, in Bridgetown, every Monday, preciſely at twelve o'clock, and proceed to Henry Spark's, inn keeper, in Salem, and ſtay all night, ſtart from there next morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Henry Haines's, inkeeper, in Woodbury, to dine, and then proceed to Daniel Cooper's ferry; to ſtart from Daniel Cooper's ferry every Thurſday morning, preciſely at eight o'clock, proceed to Captain Rice's, innkeeper, in Swedeſborough, to dine, and then proceed to Salem, and ſtay all night, ſtart from there next morning at eight o'clock, and proceed to Bridgetown. Price for paſſengers and baggage, as follows; each paſſenger from Bridgetown to Cooper's Ferry, nine ſhillings, from Roadſtown, eight ſhillings and four pence, and 150 lb. of baggage the ſame as a paſſenger; all way-paſſengers three pence per mile. Buſineſs will be done with care and punctuality, by

* SAMUEL WOOD.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the 5th of October inſtant, on ſuſpicion of being ſtolen, a dark brown HORSE, near 15 hands high, about 5 years old, ſlim made, trots and canters, carries gay, no natural marks. He was taken from two Men, who acknowledged they had ſtole him in Kent county, Maryland; their names are Thomas O'Brien and Robert Watſon, and they are now confined in Glouceſter county gaol. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. DANIEL FORTINER.

October 22, 1791. ¶

JOHN BROOKS,

GLOVER and BREECHES MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed to the north-weſt corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, where he continues to carry on his buſineſs in the moſt extenſive manner, warranting all goods ſold by him to be of the beſt quality, and at the moſt reaſonable rates.

HE HAS NOW FOR SALE,

Gentlemen and Ladies beſt buckſkin riding gloves,
Ditto beſt beaver gloves,
Beſt white and coloured kid gloves,
Boys and girls gloves,
Gentlemen and ladies beſt linen, cotton and nankeen gloves,
Gentlemens beſt furr ditto,
Gentlemen and youths beſt buck and ſheep-ſkin breeches,
Deer-ſkins for mens and boys breeches,
Ditto for the uſe of ſaddlers,
White ſkins for the uſe of ſaddlers and ſhoemakers,
Lining, apron, ſhammy-ſkins, &c.

Orders from town and country will be punctually obeyed, upon the ſhorteſt notice, and the favor gratefully acknowledged.

Philadelphia, November 8, 1791.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Martin Sheive, late of Haycock townſhip, Bucks county, deceaſed, by bond, note, or book account, are deſired to pay the ſame by the 20th of December next, otherwiſe their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney at Law; and all perſons having demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to furniſh their accounts, properly proven, on or before the ſaid day, for ſettlement.

GEORGE SHEIVE, } Executors.
* MARTIN SHEIVE, }

ROBERT CAMPBELL,

Bookſeller and Stationer, No. 53, Second-ſtreet, corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

HAS received by the Pigou, from London, ELHANAN WINCHESTER'S LECTURES on the PROPHECIES that remain to be fulfilled. In 4 vols.

Said CAMPBELL has alſo received, by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, a very large and general aſſortment of BOOKS, amongſt which are moſt of the new Publications of merit.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

NOVEMBER, 1791.] THE [NUMBER 3209.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1791.

Philade phia, 26th Oct. 1791.
Secretary's Office.

WHEREAS the Surveyor-General, in purſuance of an act of the General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, entitled, "A ſupplement to the act entitled, "an act for directing the mode of diſtributing the Donation Lands promiſed to the troops of this commonwealth," has made the following report to the Governor, ſtating the number of patents that have been granted by the Commonwealth, for ſuch lots of Donation Land, as have been found, ſince the running of the Boundary Line between Pennſylvania and New-York, to lie within the juriſdiction of the latter ſtate. And whereas proviſion is made in the ſaid recited act for indemnifying, in kind, the perſons, who, by reaſon of the premiſes, have accidentally been deprived of the bounty, which the Legiſlature intended to confer:

Notice is, therefore, given,

By order of the Governor, that all perſons concerned may have an opportunity of applying at this office, to obtain the ſaid indemnification, *before the firſt day of December next*; when the Surveyor-General will aſcertain, by lot, the order of priority, according to which the perſons ſo applying, ſhall proceed to chooſe other lands, inſtead of thoſe that they have loſt as aforeſaid.

A. I. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

RETURN

of that part of the

TENTH DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA *DONATION LANDS*,

That, on running the Northern Boundary, were found to lie without the ſtate.

Taken from the General Draft of the ſaid Diſtrict, returned to the late Supreme Executive Council.

PATENTEES	RANK in the ARMY	NO. of *Lots.*	Quantity of *the lots*
Encas M'Kay	Colonel	181	500
William Sproat	Captain	182	500
Arthur St Clair	Maj Gen	183	500
William Mackey	Captain	184	500
Francis Johnſton	Colonel	191	500
M. Matthews, widow of H. Matthews	Captain	192	500
Not drawn	——	193	500
Ditto	——	194	500
Robert Sample	Captain	195	500
Daniel Broadhead	Colonel	196	500
Not drawn	——	197	500
Widow and heirs of W. Thompſon	Brig Gen	198	500
Jeremiah Talbot	Major	96	300
Rev. D. Jones	Chaplain	97	300
Not drawn	——	98	300
Iſaac Craig	Major	99	300
Frederick Vernon	Major	100	300
Joſeph Morgan	Serjeant	206	250
Francis Murray	Lt. Col.	207	250
William Gray	Serjeant	208	250
S. Louden, aſſignee of R. Pendergraſs	——	209	250
Not drawn	——	210	250
Joſeph Dalcy	Serjeant	190	250
James Piper	Lt. Col.	191	250
James Neal	Serjeant	192	250
Thomas Chilcott	Serjeant	193	250
Not drawn	——	194	250
Ditto	——	195	250
David Ewing	Private	2076	200
Thomas Murray	Private	2077	200
Not drawn	——	2078	200
George Harvey	Private	2079	200
William Reynolds	do	2080	200
S. Loudon, aſſignee of John Greer	do	2081	200
John Bently	do	2082	200
William M'Intire	do	2083	200
M. Barnet, executor of Martin O'Brien	do	2006	200
Joſeph Banks	do	2007	200
Not drawn	do	2008	200
William Hunt	do	2009	200
Not drawn	—	2010	200
Ditto	—	2011	200
Joſeph Kinnaird	Private	2012	200
Not drawn	—	2013	200
P. Bœhm, aſſignee of Murtocks Sullivan	Private	1998	200
Abraham Morris	do	1999	200
Wm. Wilkinſon	do	1962	200
Patrick Dever	Matroſs	1963	200
Not drawn	—	1960	200
John M'Kewn	Private	1961	200
John Stricker	Lt. Art.	1985	200
Thomas Barlow	Matroſs	1986	200
Peter Liſk	Private	1995	200
J. Stuart, executor of John Tracy	do	1994	200
Not drawn	—	1993	200
William Williams	Private	1992	200
Not drawn	do	1991	200
William Gill	Maroſs	1990	200
Not drawn	—	1987	200
James M'Ferrald	Lieut.	1988	200
Not drawn	—	2021	200
Joſiah Thomas	Private	2022	200
John Tom	do	2023	200
Wm. M. I. Chatton	do	2024	200
Evan Holt	do	2025	200
William Webb	do	2026	200
Joſhua Sedwick	do	2000	200
Jacob Dieks	do	2001	200
James Hutton	do	2002	200
Edward Spear	Lieu	2003	200
Samuel Bryſon	Lieut.	2027	200
Murty Thomy	Private	2028	200
Not drawn	——	2041	200
Ditto	——	2042	200
Robert Adams	Private	2043	200
A. Bemer, aſſignee of Philip Dennis	do	2044	200
Frederiek Winkler	do	2045	200
Not Drawn	——	2046	200
Mervin Nixon	Private	2047	200
Daniel St. Clair	Lieut	2048	200
Not drawn	——	2049	200
Philip Buttinſton	Private	2050	200
Archibald M'Lean	do	2051	200
J. Nicholſon, aſſignee of Chr. Crow	do	2052	200
Anthony Petree	do	2053	200
Michael Lyn	Drummer	2054	200
Auguſtus Milliſock	Private	2055	200
John Dunn	do	2056	200
John Pine	Matroſs	2069	200
Thomas M'Entee	Private	2084	200
James Thornton	Drummer	2085	200
William Clark	Matroſs	2086	200
Robert Parker	Lieut	2087	200
John Shaw	Private	2088	200
A. Cunningham	do	2089	200
John Downey	do	2090	200
William Hopkins	——	2091	200
John Smith	Private	2092	200
Not drawn	——	2093	200
William Scott	Private	2094	200
Archibald Melone	do	2095	200
Not drawn	——	2096	200
Ditto	——	2097	200
Alexander Dow	Lieut	2098	200
Jeremiah Bannon	Private	2111	200
John Aiken	Matroſs	2112	200
Stephen Gilbert	Private	2113	200
Henry Overman	do	2114	200
Lawrence Burns	do	2115	200
Not drawn	—	2116	200
Edward M'Cally	Private	2117	200
John Ward, jun.	——	2118	200
S. M'Murray, exe. of Wm. Morrow	Private	2119	200
William Stewart	Lieut	2120	200
Thomas Jenny	do	2121	200
John Williams	Drummer	2122	200
Francis Thornberry	Lieut	2123	200
John Burrage	Private	2124	200
John Andrew	do	2125	200
Not drawn	—	2126	200
James Cawhawk	Private	2139	200
David Crowley	do	2140	200
Job Reiley	do	2141	200
Patrick Murray	do	2142	200
Michael Walt	do	2143	200
Elizabeth, widow of John Rowland	do	2144	200
Joſeph Ferguſon	do	2145	200
Robert Campbell	do	2146	200
Wm. Baird, admi. of John Lawrence	do	2147	200
John M'Pherſon	——	2148	200
Thomas Campbell	Lieut	2149	200
S. Loudon, aſſignee of John Spalding	Drumme	2150	200
Not drawn	——	2151	200
Peter Ripley	Private	2152	200
Not drawn	——	2153	200
Michael M'Chriſtie	Private	2154	200
John Donnell, aſſig. of Thomas Varden	do	2167	200
Peter Boon	Matroſs	2168	200
Not drawn	——	2169	200
Peter Sunckle	Private	2170	200

The following is a Liſt of Surveys, through which the Northern Boundary-Line paſſes, and cuts off a conſiderable Part of them.

PATENTEES.	Rank in the Army.	Number of the Lots.	Quantity in each Lot.
Robert Coltman	Capt	185	500
Peter Boyer	Ditto	190	500
David Ziglar	Ditto	199	500
George Tudor	Major	95	300
William Lee	Serjeant	205	200
Joſeph B. Webſter	Ditto	196	200
Phil. Bœhm, aſſign. of Joſ. Fletcher	Private	2075	200
John Stoy,	Lieut	2014	200
John Markland	Ditto	1997	200
Widow & children of James Harrold	Private	1964	200
Matthew Smith	Ditto	1959	200
Not drawn		1984	200
Ditto		1989	200
Samuel Crawford	Private	2029	200
Solomon Wiſer	Ditto	2040	200
John M'Carthy	Matroſs	2057	200
Roger M'Cullough	Private	2068	200
William Ent	Ditto	2099	200
Adam Anderſon	Ditto	2110	200
Daniel M'Gee	Matroſs	2137	200
Patrick M'Croſſan	Private	2138	200
John Eckholtz	Ditto	2155	200
Richard Burrance	Ditto	2166	200
Total amount of Acres,		38,350	

Lots not drawn,		
3 of 500 each,	1500	
1 of 300	300	
3 of 250	750	
24 of 200	4800	
	——	7,350
Amount of Lots drawn,		31,000

Daniel Broadhead, S. G.

Philadelphia, Nov. 30.

Extract of a letter from Princeton, Nov. 25.

"It was formerly obſerved, in drawing the compariſon between the Engliſh and French nations, with reſpect to literary productions, that

"The weighty bullion of one *Britiſh* line,
Drawn to *French* wire, would thro' whole
pages ſhine."

At preſent, however, the literary character of theſe two nations, ſeems to have undergone a total change: the Engliſhman is light, flowery, and declamatory; the Frenchman is ſound, laborious and convincing. What may be the cauſe of the declenſion of able writers in England, I will not pretend to ſay; but in France, it is evident to me, that the gradual advances towards liberty, and the change of government from deſpotiſm to a monarchy extremely limited, has done every thing. Formerly, it was dangerous for a Frenchman to employ his pen upon the great political topicks which have ſince been ſtarted; the conſequence was, that he degenerated into a mere writer of anecdotes, verſes to the ladies, and other frivolous productions of the kind.—I ſhould be ſorry to ſuppoſe, that the decay of good writing in England, is a fore-runner of the decay of liberty; although it muſt be confeſſed, that, like the clouds of Magellan in the South ſeas, one is rarely ſeen above the political horizon unattended by the other."

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, Sept. 8.

"You enquire what are the proſpects of emigration to America from theſe weſtern parts of this kingdom? I might anſwer, very conſiderable, had the *uſeful claſs* of people the *ability* of removing. Old attachments too, are not eaſy to be ſhaken off, though it be only to a naked rock, a barren heath, or the ſummit of a bleak mountain. We deſpiſe a hog for being, to all appearance, contented with a muddy ſtye, and yet I do aſſure you the Lords of the creation, in millions of inſtances, do ſo far conform to circumſtances as to enjoy apparent happineſs in ſituations very little better. Ignorance is another cauſe operating to prevent men from changing the moſt abject and wretched ways of life, for others infinitely more comfortable, that, with a little exertion, would be in their power to attain. Such is the deplorable ignorance exiſting in theſe parts of the kingdom, that I do aſſure you, there are many thouſands of perſons here who with regard to America, are in the full perſuaſion that even in Philadelphia, the learned, the philoſophical, the commercial Philadelphia, and that contains in her boſom the only *independent legiſlation* of the weſtern world—that the people of that brilliant city never go to bed at night but under the terrifying apprehenſion of being tomahawked or ſcalped by the Indian Savages before morning!"

From the general tenor of the laſt European papers, the new French government is now univerſally looked upon as ESTABLISHED. This opinion is founded upon the following facts: "No appearance of raiſing troops in Germany, or elſewhere, for the purpoſe of invading the frontiers of France—The French refugees inconſiderable in number, unarmed, deſtitute of reſources, and univerſally deſpiſed by the people among whom they have taken refuge. The only oſtenſible enemy on the frontiers of France are about three thouſand refugees, and theſe all *gentry*, unarmed, and unacquainted with the practice of arms, if they had them: but their declarations, their manifeſtoes and particularly a letter to the king (lately publiſhed) plainly diſcover they are for reſtoring the abſolute power of the monarch: cringing ſervility to the court, inſolence and oppreſſion over the people, are the ancient principles of their order, which they ſtill adhere to; and one need only to read their preſent productions to be convinced, that the exiſtence of this corps and that of a free conſtitution is incompatible, which would not have been the caſe, had this body poſſeſſed the leaſt ſpirit of independence. This party is now in deſpair; its chiefs have endeavored to keep up their hopes by various falſe reports; troops have been ſaid to be on their march from Germany for theſe two months paſt; the Ruſſian fleet was, according to them, ſailing with troops for Oſtend: a body of Coſſacks was on its march; the king of Sweden was gone to fetch his Myrmidons; the Britiſh fleet propoſed an invaſion, &c. To the machinations of theſe wretches (fit only for treaſons, ſtratagems, and ſpoils, or for perpetrating in darkneſs ſuch horrid ſcenes as the maſſacre of St. Bartholomew, &c.) are oppoſed to the manly efforts of twenty-five millions of freemen, who have trampled deſpotiſm under foot, and are too enlightened ever to permit her reſurrection in France.

It is aſſerted in a late French paper, that the Abbe Raynal was not the real author of the work entitled, "The Hiſtory of the European Eſtabliſhments in Eaſt and Weſt-Indies."---It is there held up as the united production of ſeveral celebrated patriotic characters who have ſince appeared in the French National Aſſembly. At the firſt publication of this work in France, the period had not yet arrived when freedom of ſpeech, or of the preſs was tolerated. The conſequence was, that the Abbe found himſelf under the neceſſity of flying from the kingdom, in order to avoid the fury of the clergy and titled nobility, who were alike intereſted in keeping the nation ignorant of the principles of liberty, ſo ably maintained in that celebrated performance, and which they ſaw, muſt ſoon ſhake the foundations of ariſtocracy, prieſtcraft, and deſpotiſm, if ſuffered to be publiſhed, and diſſeminated through the kingdom.---What ſeems, in ſome meaſure, to confirm the truth of the above idea, with reſpect to the Abbe Raynal being only the offenſible author of this work, is, the inſignificant part he has acted during the revolution in France; in which, in direct oppoſition to the manly principles inculcated in his reputed work, he took part with the concealed enemies of his country, and proved himſelf, by the ſubſequent effuſions of his pen, *the whining advocate of ariſtocracy.*

ADDRESS to the GERMAN PRINCES.

A work has lately appeared in Germany, under the title of "Patriotic Diſcourſe to be ſpoken in the German Diet."

The following are ſome of the remarkable paſſages:

"It is true, O Princes, that the thirſt of French blood has induced you to extinguiſh the fire of war in the Eaſt, for the purpoſe of re-kindling it in the weſt of Europe. And by what offence has the French nation excited this thirſt?

"The French have ceaſed to believe, that virtue, knowledge, and talents, are inheritable. With them, prejudices, vice, and real inſignificance cannot be ſheltered by the merit of anceſtors;—the nobility of the heart has deſtroyed that of birth.

"Frenchmen have ceaſed to believe, that, in order to render themſelves acceptable to God, they ſhould ſupport a multitude of prieſts at a great expence, and in profuſe luxury. They have recalled Monks, Prieſts, and Biſhops, to the primative ſimplicity of purity of Chriſtianity.

"Frenchmen believe, that it is much better to interrupt diſputes by reconciliations than to continue them by long ſuits between citizens; they have, therefore, eſtabliſhed Juſtices of the Peace.

"Without the Revolution, France would have been bankrupt, and thouſands of its creditors would have been reduced to beggary.—Frenchmen now look with horror upon a forfeit of their word, and, therefore, pay their debts.

"While deſpotiſm occupied the throne, all the neighbours of France had reaſon to dread its neighbourhood. Eternal peace is the preſent fundamental law of that powerful Empire!"

PARIS, September 9.

Laſt night count Lichtenſtein arrived here from Vienna, charged with diſpatches from the emperor, and, as it is believed, with the important reſult of the interviews which have been held there on the ſubject of France. While the public are daily agitated with alarming notices of armies marching, magazines forming, and treaties made to counteract the revolution, the intelligent politician obſerves, that a more prudent policy governs the councils of Germany, and that, profiting from the leſſon of France, the emperor and the king of Pruſſia have determined to take the only means of avoiding the introduction of the French diſeaſe, namely, that of reducing their enormous armies, and by a thorough economy in all the departments of their expence, to eaſe the burthens of the people, and turn them to objects of induſtry and manufacture. It is ſaid, that the reduction of their armies is to be carried to 100,000 men each, and ſo much the yoke under which the empire groans is to be lightened. All this is to be ſet down to the credit of the French revolution.

Sept. 16. The name of ariſtocrat is now looked upon with leſs diſguſt by the public, ſince the acceptation of the Conſtitution by the King. They artfully aver, that they knew that his Majeſty would act as he has done; and even make a merit in ſaying they adviſed him to do ſo.—It will now be the intereſt of both parties to diſcourage all external enemies from contemplating any miſchief againſt the kingdom, and it is believed by all, that any farther dread of invaſions or inſurrections on account of the political revolutions that have taken place is unneceſſary and groundleſs.

Much more is made of the king's denial of appearing in the Cordon Bleu, than it deſerves. His majeſty very wiſely thought that to appear in it the very day following the propoſal for it in the ſenate, would be manifeſting an eagerneſs to be diſtinguiſhed, when it is the general ſenſe of the patriots of the country that all natural diſtinctions, except thoſe of virtue and talents, ought to be aboliſhed.

The exiled princes are certainly coming home. Some diſpatches were ſent off on Wedneſday laſt from the royal apartment, and ſeveral written by the queen's own hand to Sardinia and Vienna. Great rejoicings and illuminations took place on the evening of the King's going to the National Aſſembly; it might, indeed, be called the *Joyeuſe Entree*, for all the people, without diſtinction, regarded it as the *ſummum bonum* of a Frenchman's happineſs.

LONDON, September 15.

Laſt night, at ten o'clock, a fire broke out near Cherry Garden Stairs, Rotherhithe, which, from the tide being low, and little water to be had, burned furiouſly for a conſiderable time, by which above 50 houſes, many of them warehouſes, containing property to a great amount, were burnt down, and having communicated to the ſhipping, the Ranger from the South Seas, and a ſmall brig, were burnt. A great number of families were burnt out, and their little all deſtroyed.

Sept. 19. Saturday laſt diſpatches were received at the India houſe, over land, confirming the particulars of the capture of *Darwar* by Colonel Frederick, who is not dead, as has been generally reported.

Yeſterday diſpatches were received at the ſecretary of ſtate's office, from Mr. Whitworth, the Britiſh ambaſſador at Peterſburgh. They were brought over by the Jezikill, Garnour. It was mentioned, news of the greateſt importance had been received by the empreſs from Prince Potemkin; that on the departure of the meſſenger, the Ruſſian army continued to penetrate farther againſt the Turks; that the former had been ſucceſsful in ſeveral ſkirmiſhes; that the latter received ſeveral conſiderable reinforcements from home; and, not having heard of the treaty of peace between the two powers, they were about to rally themſelves for the purpoſe of a general engagement. In the laſt rencontre, the chief of the Turks and a lieutenant-general of the Ruſſians, fell. It is however believed, that the communication of the peace would ſoon diſperſe the ſeveral encampments, and render the uſual guards on the frontiers only neceſſary. The Ruſſian fleet at Cronſtadt had been diſmantled; and the empreſs had iſſued orders for another *fete* in honor of her conqueſts.

Spain has involved itſelf in a war with Moroco, at a time when all its vigilance requires to be exerciſed at home, to prevent a univerſal ſpirit of diſcontent from breaking out into action in its own provinces. The late edicts directed againſt the French inhabitants of Spain have, and little elſe could be anticipated, ſet the natives to enquire what this liberty is which provokes ſuch a ſpirit of perſecution; but the advocates for freedom in Spain have a ſtubborn foe to contend with in the clergy, who are a much more powerful body than ever they were in France; moreover, the French being expelled the kingdom, they have no philoſophical leaders to urge them on; the Spaniſh people of weight and conſequence being at preſent by no means remarkable for that liberal manner of thinking which has long diſtinguiſhed their Gallic neighbours.

Ruſſia has begun to fulfil her terms with the Porte, and the peace, at length eſtabliſhed between theſe violent foes, promiſes to be one of ſome continuance.

An American ſchooner, commanded by Capt. Metcalf, which made a ſucceſsful voyage to China, called at the Sandwich Iſlands in November laſt, on her return home: the crew were ſurpriſed by the natives, and every one murdered.

Sept. 20. On the 28th ult. the ſhip Maria, of Greenock, capt. Young, ſailed from Shuan Bay, in Appin, Argyleſhire, for Wilmington, North-Carolina, with two hundred and eighty men, beſides women and children, amounting in all to ſix hundred. There have five other veſſels ſailed from different parts in the Highlands this ſeaſon, with emigrants for America. If the emigrations continue, which we are ſorry to obſerve is likely to be the caſe, owing to that country in general being turned into extenſive ſheep grazing, by which the poor people are turned out of their farms, in a few years the Highlands of Scotland will be in a great meaſure depopulated; where was lately to be ſeen numerous cottages, conſiſting of ten or twelve families, no perſon is now to be ſeen but a ſolitary ſhepherd and his dog.

Among the curioſities imported from Botany-Bay is a leaf, of very uncommon properties. The moſt extraordinary is, that when dried, even without being pulveriſed, it goes off on the application of a match, with an exploſion ſomewhat ſimilar to gun-powder; and the air is afterwards agreeably perfumed. Experiments are now making to try what force it may poſſeſs, compared with our materials of exploſion.

The information of the taking of the important fortreſs of Darwar, in the Eaſt Indies, was firſt communicated to the Eaſt India directors through the medium of a letter from Daniel Seton, Eſq. merchant, of Bombay, to a reſpectable character in the city; that ten or twelve letters only have been brought by the meſſenger over land; and that Mr. Seton's letter was diſpatched after him to Baſſorah, intimating that intelligence had juſt then been received at Bombay of this valuable acquiſition.

The capture of Darwar took place about the latter end of March. The Mahratta troops diſplayed much gallantry, and were chiefly inſtrumental in ſhortening the duration of the ſiege.

The fortreſs of Darwar is in the Myſore country, on the Bombay ſide; and will, by the conveniences attached to it, greatly accelerate the total ſubjugation of Tippoo and his flying followers.

Sept. 22. The 14th inſt. the King of the French went in form, accompained by his miniſters, and took the neceſſary oath to maintain the new conſtitution, before the national aſſembly.

The Empreſs has iſſued orders for diſbanding the major part of her Aſiatic forces, and for ſending them home. Each man, excluſive of his pay, is to have a certain quantity of agricultural implements, by which means it is hoped, that the at preſent barren deſarts of Siberia will be cultivated on the return of the peaſantry, who have been in ſome degree civilized, by viſiting the more weſtern and ſouthern climes.

The King of Pruſſia has concluded a commercial treaty between Pruſſia and the United States of America, and M. Paleſke, a reſpectable merchant at Philadelphia, is appointed his majeſty's conſul general. It is ſaid that he is to propoſe a treaty of alliance between the two countries, ſo that the Pruſſian manufactures may be imported into America under great advantages.

PARISIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Wedneſday, September 14.

Four o'clock in the afternoon.

The King this day went to the national aſſembly at twelve o'clock, and publicly avowed his acceptance of the conſtitution, in the preſence of an immenſe multitude of ſpectators; the ceremony, which was grand and awful, was accompanied by a general diſcharge of the artillery belonging to the national guards.

His majeſty did not appear in the *Cordon Bleu*, notwithſtanding the decree of the national aſſembly: and very graciouſly obſerved, that "he wiſhed not to be diſtinguiſhed by any external mark of dignity, from the reſt of the citizens.

LONDON, September 10.

Exculpation of the Church.

As an idea has pretty generally prevailed that ſome of the clergy of the Church of England have been buſy in fomenting that ſpirit which has broke out into ſuch illegal violences againſt Dr. Prieſtley, and his diſſenting friends, we are happy to find it completely obviated by the following Addreſs, which breathes a ſpirit of liberality and good ſenſe that is truly edifying. We rejoice, that the clergy have taken ſo proper a ſtep; and hope, that however appearances may have favoured the idea of their having exulted in the late events, they will now be entirely exculpated by the candour of a diſcerning public.

Addreſs, not yet ſigned, from the Biſhops and Clergy of the Church of England to the Revd. Dr. Prieſtley.

WHEN outrages againſt the public peace have been committed, which bear the ſtrongeſt preſumptive marks of having been fomented by a particuler body of men, it becomes all of that body who poſſeſs the ſentiments of moderation and juſtice to enter their proteſt againſt ſuch outrages, and to diſclaim the authors and abettors of them. We, therefore, the miniſters of the Goſpel of peace, think it our duty to expreſs our regret and indignation that the cauſe of the Church of England has been made the pretext for diſturbing the peace of ſociety, violating the property, and endangering the lives of individuals, and diſgracing our country in the eyes of all Europe. We have to lament, that there ſtill exiſts ſo much of the ſpirit of bigotry, and that our pious labours have failed of enlightening the people in ſo material a point. With regard to yourſelf, Sir, we cannot be inſenſible to the enmity you bear againſt our hierarchy, and we ſhall be glad to ſee you ſilenced by your anſwerers, but we would not have you burnt by the mob. We owe you no affection, but we conceive we have no right to do you injury. We enjoy too much ourſelves from the favour and protection of the law, to wiſh to throw down its fences; and we are ſenſible that when our own houſes are of glaſs, it would be bad policy in us to begin breaking of windows: we beg you to believe that, as moſt of us have ſtudied at the Univerſity, we are able to underſtand a figure of ſpeech, and can diſtinguiſh between real and metaphorical gunpowder; that we do not think hard words properly anſwered by throwing ſtones, or arguments confuted by pulling down houſes. We are of opinion, that a pen is a lawful, and a bludgeon an unlawful weapon; and that as pamphlets, however ſevere, break no bones, they are unfairly retaliated by a ſhower of brickbats. We cannot help ſuſpecting there is an abſurdity in a man's ſhewing his zeal for the conſtitution, by breaking the king's peace, nor can we think that any project of mending the laws is quite ſo dangerous as the open violation of them. Moreover we conſider ourſelves as connected with you by the collateral ſtudies of our profeſſion, and though we cannot join with you as a theologian, we reſpect you as a philoſopher. We ſincerely lament the loſs the learned world has ſuſtained by the deſtruction of your labours, and the inſtruments of your future labours, and we feel ſhame and indignation at the thought, that while other nations are improving in ſcience and liberality, this country will be branded with the reproach of fanaticiſm, worthy only of barbarous ages and nations. As churchmen we cannot but diſlike you, but as men, we ſympathize with you—as ſcholars, we venerate you—as chriſtians, we admire the meekneſs with which you have yourſelf expreſſed on ſo trying an occaſion—and as Engliſhmen we regret, that after having done honor to you, we ſhould be called upon to forgive your country. We are ſenſible that nothing can bring ſo great an odium upon your opponents as the late proceedings; and we do not love you well enough to wiſh you the crown of martyrdom. With regard to our own intereſts, we can deſire nothing better than to keep things quiet, and are ſenſible, that the agitation of the public mind would in the end be leſs formidable to you than to ourſelves.

Signed, &c.

PORTLAND (Maſſ.) Nov. 10

Tueſday laſt arrived here the ſnow Eliza, Capt. Jackſon belonging to Portſmouth, N. H. in 30 days from Cape-Francois in Hiſpaniola.—Capt. Jackſon has brought back the cargo he carried out from Portſmouth, which was lumber.

By Capt. Jackſon we learn, that the white inhabitants are in a moſt deplorable ſituation. The whites do not conſiſt of more than 3000 ſtrong, excluſive of the Americans and others detained there by the embargo. The negroes conſiſt of more than 30,000, and it was daily expected they would attack the town.

Proviſions of all kinds are very plenty and very cheap. About 50 ſail of the American veſſels were at the Cape when the Eliza ſailed: and thoſe whoſe cargoes were, in their nature, periſhable, going to deſtruction.

Cape-Francois and the country 20 miles round, now exhibits a ſcene ſhocking to humanity! the negroes perpetrate the moſt unheard of and barbarous deeds: No one who is ſo unfortunate as to fall into their hands, eſcapes their cruelty.

About 300 ſugar plantations are deſtroyed, which makes it almoſt impoſſible to procure that article.

Left there Capt. Perkins of Kennebunk, Capt. Knapp, Couch, and Balch, of Newbury-port, Capt. Burchmore, and ſeveral others belonging to Salem, ſeveral others belonging to Cape-Ann, &c. in a diſagreeable and ruinous ſituation. Cannot land their cargoes; and thoſe landed previous to prohibition, they cannot ſell.

NORWICH, November 17.

By a gentlemen from Brattelborough, in the ſtate of Vermont, we are informed of the following extraordinary inſtance of mortality, that happened a few weeks ſince in that town—five grown perſons, brothers and ſiſters, living in the ſame family, died, in the courſe of ſix weeks, with the Fever that has of late been ſo prevalent in New-York and elſewhere——two others, a brother and ſiſter of the ſame family, lay at the point of death when our informant left that place.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.

Some time ſince the public were informed that the law of Droit d'Aubaine was in force in the French Iſlands; ſhortly after, an extract was publiſhed from the proceedings of the National Aſſembly, purporting a total repeal of that law. A late letter from Cape-Francois informs, that on a petition from the American Merchants, "the odious Droit d' Aubaine was unanimouſly aboliſhed"—but the letter from the General Aſſembly to Congreſs, lately read in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, ſays that the Droit d' Aubaine is (only) ſet aſide in favour of ſuch (Americans) as might fall victims to their zeal and courage [in fighting the blacks]—the exemption is not extended to Americans in general.

The beneficial effects of the funding ſyſtem have been ſo generally acknowledged, that every meaſure which can compleat it muſt be agreeable to the citizens of the U. S. It muſt however continue defective, as long as there remain unfunded debts, whether they be continental or ſtate debts. Indeed, ſince Congreſs have aſſumed the ſtate debts they have become continental; and any proviſion which ſhall be made of the unſubſcribed part of one ſpecies of debt, muſt of courſe be extended to the other. If any preference be given, it ſhould rather be to thoſe who were willing to ſubſcribe, but from the limitation of the aſſumption have been unable, than to thoſe who were able to ſubſcribe, but from an avaricious ſpirit have been unwilling. More favor ſhould be ſhewn to thoſe who had confidence in the government, and accepted the terms offered, than to thoſe who either wanted confidence, or have ſpurned at thoſe terms. In every point of view, juſtice, policy and conſiſtency, dictate a compleat aſſumption of and proviſion for thoſe debts which were unavoidably contracted for the general defence and common welfare.

The extravagant fluctuation in the market price of bank ſcrip, (ſays a New-York paper) is clearly imputable to the indirect practices of thoſe of the original ſubſcribers, who only ſubſcribed with a view to carry their ſubſcriptions to market, for it was evidently the intereſt of theſe, to carry the market price as high as they could, and having ſold it at this high price, to combine for a reduction thereof, (but for obvious reaſons not quite ſo low as would be the probable real value) that they might re-purchaſe, and then play a ſecond game by an artificial riſe, and ultimately leave their dupes to make the beſt of a commodity, for which their folly or their avarice had induced them to give a price greatly beyond its real worth.

Capt. Robinſon, of the brig Peggy, arrived at New-York, from Briſtol, on Thurſday, the 3d November, in lat. 38. 40. long. 56. fell in with the ſhip Lucretia, Capt. William Bryant, from Amſterdam, bound to Boſton, out three months, in great diſtreſs, the Capt. much deranged in his ſenſes and melancholy, the ſhip leaky, and in want of every thing: we ſupplied them with bread, canvaſs, twine, nails, rope and porter. I ſent my mate by the particular requeſt of the mate of the Lucrutia, with a Mr. Dodds, a gentleman, paſſenger, bred to the ſeas, to examine the ſituation of the ſhip; they found her very leaky, one pump almoſt conſtantly going, though at this time the weather was very moderate, and the ſhip to work very much; they obſerved the bolts in the knees of her lower deck beams to work in and out two or three inches. On their getting into the boat to return on board the Peggy, Capt. Bryant jumped from the gun-wale of the ſhip into the boat, although they uſed every endeavour to keep him on board of his ſhip. It being late in the afternoon, I was very anxious to get him back, he preſſed hard to ſtay with me; I prevailed on Mr. Dodds to return with the Capt. and engaged to keep them company, which I did until Monday the 7th, the wind hanging to the weſtward, a proſpect of a long paſſage, and the ſhip to ſail very heavy, my proviſion expending faſt, and a winter's coaſt to encounter, induced me to make a propoſal to them to abandon the ſhip and come on board the Peggy, or I muſt part with them; they concluded to ſtay by the ſhip, and I left them in lat. 39. 27. long. 59. During the time I was in company with the Lucretia, we had a heavy blow from the weſtward, in which gale the ſhip worked very much, and increaſed her leaking ſo much, that they were obliged to work both pumps to keep her free.

The MEMBERS of the

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

ARE requeſted to attend their ANNIVERSARY MEETING, at the City Tavern, on Wedneſday, the 30th inſtant, at Two o'clock.

WM. FORBES, *Secretary.*

The Officers of the Society are deſired to attend at Twelve o'clock.

November 22, 1791.

A Few Copies of the LAWS paſſed during the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature for Sale by the Printers of this Paper.

STATE *of the* Accounts *of the* Pennſylvania Hoſpital, *adjuſted by the* Managers, *being a Summary of the Receipts and Payments of the Year, ending the 23d of 4th Month,* (April) 1791, *and laid before the* Contributors *at their Annual Meeting.*

BALANCE in the hands of the Treaſurer laſt year, continental £75 15 9, and ſpecie	£255 10 2	
Ditto in the hands of the Steward,	25 17 0¼	£281 7 2¼
Received this Year.		
Principal of monies lent paid in,	464 4 6	
Intereſt of ditto, and of certificates ſold,	501 4 0¾	965 8 6¾
Board of pay-patients,	-	805 5 10
Rents and ground-rents,	-	556 9 11
5440 dollars of public ſecurities, by ſcale 537 dollars, 1-90 and 2-8, is £201 7 7¼, ſold at 16ſ. per £.	-	161 2 0¾
Of ſtudents, for the privilege of attending the practice of the houſe, and uſe of the medical library,	63 15 0	
For certificates for ſtudents £5 13 6, and catalogues 7/4,	6 0 10	69 15 10
Of ſeveral perſons for viewing Doctor Fothergill's paintings and caſts,	-	7 18 4
Contributions and donations, per liſt,	-	16 10 0
Fines of the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania,	4 18 5½	
Ditto of the Managers of the Hoſpital,	11 7 5	16 5 10½
Funeral expences of patients £6 15 0, ſhaving ditto 20ſ.	-	7 15 0
Cloathing ditto £5 5 4, damages done by ditto £4 12 6,	-	9 17 10
Goods ſold,	-	3 2 6
From the Hoſpital charity box,	30 19 1¾	
From Hilary Baker and Joſeph Swift's, Aldermen,	3 0 9	
From Mordecai Lewis, Treaſurer, and Joſeph Paſchal, Manager,	4 7 5	
From Samuel Coates and Elliſton Perot, Managers,	1 17 9½	40 5 1¼
		2941 4 0½
Balance due to Joſeph Henſey, Steward, 4th Mo. 23, 1791,		30 13 0¼
		£2971 17 0¾

Paid this Year.		
Lent on intereſt, on bonds and mortgages,	-	650 0 0
Common Houſhold Expences. Proviſions.		
13140 lb. beef, veal, mutton and pork, and about 900 wt. meal, raiſed on the lots, and conſumed in the houſe, but not entered in the accounts,	-	227 9 7¼
41 legs of beef, poultry and fiſh,	-	9 7 3¼
118 barrels of flour,	269 19 6	
Bread £6 7 7, rice £12 7 2, meal £10 6 8¼,	29 1 5¼	299 0 11¼
443¼ lb. butter and lard £24 3 7½, cheeſe £7 13 11,	31 17 6½	
Roots, vegetables, fruit, £7 7 5, ſalt, yeaſt, eggs, £9 0 6,	16 7 11	
Suet, hops, muſtard, pepper, ginger, and other ſmall articles,	3 6 10¼	
Sugar, tea, coffee and chocolate,	116 0 3	167 12 6¾
Liquors.		
430 gallons of molaſſes,	56 9 4½	
11 barrels of vinegar, cyder and beer,	10 9 4	
269 gallons of wine, for the uſe of the ſick patients,	87 18 8½	
79 gallons of rum and ſpirits for ditto £23 7 6, gin and anniſeed 6ſ.	23 13 6	178 10 11
Amount of proviſions and liquors, £882 1 3½		
Cows and calves £13 12 6, ſtraw for the creatures £6,	19 12 6	
613 buſhels of ſhorts, ſhip ſtuff and grains for ditto,	57 1 9	76 14 3
229½ cords of wood, and all charges, but ſawing done by convaleſcent patients,	205 3 1½	
400 buſhels and 3 loads of coals,	21 5 10	226 8 11½
Candles, oil and candle-wick £8 0 10, indigo, ſoap and ſtarch £5 4 4½,	13 5 2½	
Bedding and cloathing £14 10 6, copper, tin, and earthen ware, £9 10 2,	24 0 8	
Bruſhes £6 15 1, ſpoons, ladles, knives and forks, baſkets, files, bowls and ſciſſars, £3 3 1,	9 18 4	47 4 2½
Wages.		
Waſhing £27 12 0, white waſhing £17 17 0,	45 9 0	
Houſe maid £17 5 0, cook £5 0 0, nurſes £63 8 7,	85 13 7	
Barbers £5 7 1, gate-keeper £12 0 0, gardner £39 16 9,	57 3 10	
Cell-keeper £15 0 0, labourers £11 6 6, baker £23 2 0,	49 8 6	
Joſeph Henſey in full for his own and his wife's wages, as ſteward and matron, to the 19th of the 5th Month, 1790, the day ſhe died, 2 months and 23 days, at £80 per annum,	18 8 10	256 3 9
Apothecaries Shop.		
Paid Doctor Amos Gregg for medicines, to the 23d of 4th Month, 1791,	87 5 1½	
Lint £8 9 9¾, ſweet oil for plaiſters and ſalve £8 14 5,	17 4 2¾	
Bees-wax and honey £2 11 7¾, bandages 6/9,	2 18 4¾	
Lignumvitæ ſhavings and ſkins,	0 13 7½	
Spices £1 5 4, and ſilk ribbons for ſtudent's certificates 15ſ.	2 0 4	
Paper, ink and quills,	3 1 6	113 3 2½
Medical Library.		
Paid Zachariah Poulſon for printing a catalogue of the medical books,	17 8 9	
A promiſſory note book and binding of books,	13 16 3	
Paid Joſeph Crukſhank towards books he offered to import from London without commiſſions £11 10 10 ſterling, at 72½ per cent.	19 18 2	51 3 2
Carried forward,		2302 18 10

Brought forward,		2302 18 10
Repairs.		
Blackſmith £17 18 1, ironmonger £8 10 1½,	26 8 2½	
Carpenter £9 0 2, pump-maker £1 0 5, cedar £1 1 3,	11 1 10	
Glazing, painting and glue £2 12 0½, mending a boiler 17/6,	3 9 6½	
Bricklayer £1 16 6, lime £1 6 10½,	3 3 4½	
Regulating ground,	1 2 6	45 5 5½
Lots and Garden.		
Gravel, manure, dirt, wheelbarrow, dung-fork, and repairing a cart,	-	10 3 6
Incidental Expences.		
Attorneys fees to recover a debt due from the Guardians to the poor,	10 0 0	
For ſubpœnas iſſued in this cauſe,	3 0 9	
Jury expences in the ſame cauſe,	2 17 6	
Funeral expences of patients,	12 0 0	
Ditto of a lunatic patient lying in,	4 17 5½	
Ropes and ſand,	0 11 9¾	
Sweeping of Chimnies,	4 8 9	
This ſum depoſited by a patient, more than his board came to, now returned,	1 0 10	
Recording a mortgage,	0 11 3	39 8 4¼
		2397 16 1¾
Balance in the hands of Mordecai Lewis, Treaſurer, 4th Month 23d, 1791,	-	574 0 11
		£2971 17 0¾

CONTRIBUTIONS *and* DONATIONS *to the* Pennſylvania Hoſpital, *for the year, ending 23d 4th Month,* 1791.

James Aſh, Eſquire, Sheriff, a contribution,	£10 0 0	
James Read, Eſquire, Inſpector of Flour, a donation,	5 0 0	
Jacob Garaud, ditto,	1 10 0	
Fines given by the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania,	4 18 5½	
Fines given by the Managers of the Hoſpital,	11 7 5	
		£32 15 10½

CAPITAL STOCK *of the* Pennſylvania Hoſpital, *23d of 4th Month,* 1791.

Bonds and Mortgages for Money lent on intereſt,		£7824 10 2
Promiſſory Notes from ſundry perſons,		283 6 6
Ground-Rents, £460 9 4 per annum, at 16⅔ years purchaſe,		7674 8 10
		£15782 5 6

REAL ESTATE.

One Lot of Ground on Germantown road,	£24 0 0	
One half the Square next weſt of the Hoſpital, with the buildings,	443 17 6	
The Square next eaſt of the Hoſpital,	1400 0 0	1867 17 6
		£17650 3 0

The Lot on which the Hoſpital ſtands, with the Improvements, and Doctor John Fothergill's preſent of anatomical paintings and caſts.

By a liſt of the names and caſes it appears, that there have been admitted into this Hoſpital, within the year, ending the 23d of the 4th month, 1791, one hundred and fifty ſeven diſeaſed perſons, fifty two of whom were poor, and one hundred and five on pay. Amongſt them were fifty nine lunatics, or ſuch as are diſordered in their underſtanding; and diſcharged as under,

Cured,	48
Relieved,	28
At their own and friends requeſt,	4
Incurable,	3
Sent to the Houſe of Employ,	1
Eloped,	7
Died,	16
Remains 4th month 23, 1791,	50
	157

ABSTRACT *of the* CASES *in the* Pennſylvania Hoſpital, *from the 24th of the 4th Month, 1790, to the 23d of the 4th Month,* 1791.

Diſeaſes.	*Admitted.*	*Brought forward,*	45
Ague,	1	An arm and one thigh,	1
Blind,	1	Both legs and one arm,	1
Contuſions and bruiſes,	4	One leg,	1
Conſumption,	1	Scull trepanned,	2
Complaint in the breaſt,	1	Thigh,	2
Colds,	4	Rib,	1
Cancer,	1	Both arms,	1
Complication of diſeaſes,	2	Lunacy,	59
Dropſy,	4	Mortification and a large ulcer,	1
Diarrhœa,	2	Pleuriſy,	6
Delirium,	1	Rheumatiſm,	9
Debility,	1	Schrophula,	1
Eyes diſeaſed,	3	Sore legs,	8
Fevers,	10	Scurvy,	1
Fiſtula,	1	Swelling,	2
Fits violent epileptic and lunacy,	2	Sciatica,	1
Inflammation,	1	Toes frozen,	1
Kings evil,	2	Ulcers,	2
Limbs diſlocated,	2	Venereal,	12
Limbs broke, viz. one arm,	1		
Carried forward,	45		157

Examined by order of the Board of Managers,
4th Month (April) 23d, 1791.

SAMUEL COATES,
ELLISTON PEROT,
CORNELIUS BARNES.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN laſt night out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Paſſyunk townſhip, on the road leading to Gray's Ferry, near the three mile ſtone, A yellow bay HORSE, with a ſtar on his forehead, and a mealy Mouth, about 14 hands high, about 6 years old, with a black mane and tail, trots and canters very eaſy, his two hind feet are white, with two black ſpots on one of them, ſhod all round, and is a ſtrong well-made horſe; he had a lock to his foot when taken. Another bay horſe was left in the paſture when the above was taken, branded I. S. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe with the thief, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, and the Owner may get the horſe again, ſhall have the above reward, or five dollars for the horſe only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK DESHONG.

Philadelphia, October 28, 1791. *

Purchaſers, beware!

WHEREAS an Advertiſement appeared in the Pennſylvania Gazette, of the 26th of October laſt, whereby "A valuable plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Marple tomnſhip, late in the county of Cheſter, now in the county of Delaware, about 13 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing about 126 acres," is offered for ſale by Samuel Vanleer: And whereas the ſaid Samuel Vanleer ſtiles himſelf "the proprietor" of the premiſes; and, in the ſaid advertiſement, it is declared, that "a good title will be given to the purchaſer:" Now the ſubſcriber hereby gives public notice, that *he* claims title to the aforeſaid plantation, under Henry Feagan, deceaſed; and that he intends to proſecute his claim thereto by due courſe of law.

PHILIP HENRY WOLF, Adminiſtrator,
with Will annexed, of John Feagan, deceaſed.

Philadelphia, Nov. 22, 1791. ‡

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 2d of October laſt, an Apprentice LAD, named JONATHAN JOHNSON, though he goes, or is known by the name of JONATHAN SADDLETREE, in or about Mount-Holly, New-Jerſey, as he ſerved part of his time there; about 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; very dark complexion, long black hair, has a remarkable lump on one of his heels; had on, when he went away, a round hat about half worn; brown coat, velvet jacket, corduroy breeches and white ſtockings; it is probable he may have changed his clothes; it is reported he keeps about Mount Holly. Whoever will take up ſaid apprentice, and confine him in any goal, and gives information, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, if brought home.

LAURANCE ALLWINE, Windſor Chair-
Maker, No. 99, South Front ſtreet.

¶

T O B E S O L D,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Alexander Major, deceaſed, at public vendue, on Thurſday, the 22d day of December next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about 160 acres, ſituate in Gwynedd townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, between 17 and 18 miles from Philadelphia, 2 from North-Wales Meeting-houſe, and a quarter of a mile from the Springhouſe Tavern. There are on the ſaid premiſes a good dwelling houſe and kitchen, a cellar with a good ſpring of water in it under the dwelling houſe, and a pump in the kitchen, a barn and ſtabling, a large excellent apple orchard, a conſiderable quantity of meadow, part of which is watered by never-failing ſprings, about 30 acres woodland---the remainder arable land of good quality. The whole of the premiſes is in good tenantable repair. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may apply to James or Ebenezer Major, living on the premiſes.

Likewiſe on the ſame day, at the place aforeſaid, will be ſold, beds and bedding, and a variety of houſhold and kitchen furniture; alſo, rye, oats and Indian-corn, by the buſhel. The conditions will be made known at the time of ſale, by

JOSEPH M'LEAN, } Executors.
ROBERT LOLLER, }

November 21, 1791. *

To be Sold, at public Vendue,

On Wedneſday, the 7th of December, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchant's Coffee Houſe, in Second-ſtreet, if not before diſpoſed of at private ſale,

A NEW Frame Building, with two rooms on a floor, not quite finiſhed, and a Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate in Germantown, near the 7 mile ſtone, oppoſite the Baptiſt meeting, containing in front 55 feet, and extending in depth 320 feet; alſo, a ſtrip or piece of meadow, of 10 feet in breadth, and 244 feet in length. There are on the premiſes a ſtone tenement, with a good well of water, and a number of fruit trees, ſuch as apples, peaches, plumbs and cherries. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing the above at private ſale, may know the terms by enquiring of Aſheton Humphries, No. 53, Spruce-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber,

RICHARD FOOTMAN, Auctioneer.

28th November.

T O B E S O L D,

The following Tracts of Land, ſituate in the County of Northampton, in the State of Pennſylvania, part of the eſtate of Abel James, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed.

1. ONE Tract of patented Land, generally known by the name of Ruliff's place, containing 1096¼ acres and allowance, ſituate on Sambo creek, on the great road leading from the Wind Gap by Fort Penn to the upper parts of Northampton county, and within 3 or 4 miles of the river Delaware. On this Tract is plenty of Limeſtone, about 300 acres of very rich bottom Meadow may be made on the creek, and about 50 acres more of watered Meadow of an excellent quality on the different branches, at leaſt 300 acres of good plough land might be cleared, the bottoms are heavily timbered with fine White-Oak, Aſh, Poplar, &c. which, as it is ſituate near the river, muſt, in a ſhort time, anſwer a valuable purpoſe. There is a conſiderable quantity of land cleared, having erected thereon three tenements, one of which, where Jacob Poſtes has lived for ſeveral years, is large and commodious, and is accommodated with a good barn, lately built. It is within three miles of a good merchant and ſaw mill, and about 30 miles from Bethlehem. The chief of the Lands ſurrounding this tract are of a rich ſoil, but too ſtony for cultivation, ſo that they will always afford a ſufficient outlet and range of paſture in the Summer ſeaſon for great numbers of cattle, which muſt render it very valuable for a grazing farm, as well as for raiſing grain.

2. One tract of patented Land, containing 208¼ acres and allowance, ſituate on Jones's creek, on both ſides of Gen. Sullivan's road to Wyoming, in the Gap of what is called the Second Mountain, and by the eaſtern foot of Pocono Nob, about 9 miles from Col. Jacob Strowd's, at Fort Penn. This is a very valuable piece of excellent Bottom, the lines being run in ſuch manner as to take in little broken land; at leaſt 170 acres is very good, 120 of which may be made good watered Meadow; Jones's creek runs through it, a fine large ſtream, and affords convenience for one or more good mills,---well timbered, near 30 acres cleared, which may be eaſily converted into good watered meadow. As the great road from the Wind-Gap to Wyoming goes through this tract, and as it is ſo well furniſhed with meadow ground and convenience for mills, it muſt be a good ſtand for a tavern, ſtore, or other public buſineſs---about 12 miles from the river Delaware, and 30 miles from Bethlehem.

3. One tract of patented land, containing 371½ acres, and allowance, ſituate on the weſt branch of Broadhead's creek, in a gap of the ſecond mountain, about 4 miles north eaſt of John Learn's at Pocono, and 5 miles above Hillborn's ſaw-mill, the lines are ſo run as to include little broken land, the chief part of it is level and clear of ſtones, of an excellent rich ſoil and well timbered, about 300 acres may be called extraordinary good, 200 acres whereof will make the beſt of water d meadow, and the other good plough land. The creek is ſufficient for one or more mills, the lands adjoining this tract are chiefly broken and hilly, but will always afford plenty of paſture for great numbers of cattle in the Summer ſeaſon, it is about 12 miles from the river Delaware, to which a good road may be made along the creek. This tract, if well improved, it is thought would be as valuable as any tract of the ſize on that ſide the mountain.

4. One ſmall tract of patented land, containing 36 acres, ſituate in the bend of the Weſt-branch of Broadhead's creek, about 2 miles above Hilborn's Saw mill. It is a good rich piece of level bottom, the lower half of which is a fine White-Pine ſwamp, the other timbered with Oak, eaſy clearing and well ſuited either for meadow or plough land. The creek alſo affords two very convenient ſeats where good Saw mills may be built at the cheapeſt rate, having ſufficiency of fall, and water enough at all ſeaſons for ſeveral ſaws. The neighbouring hills are pretty well covered with Yellow Pine, and a good road may be made down the creek to the river, in about 9 miles, which will render this a valuable ſeat for a Saw mill, alſo a good ſettlement for a tradeſman.

5. Two contiguous tracts of patented land on Lizard creek, containing together 321 acres and allowance, on which a Griſt-mill may be erected, a good proportion of watered meadow may be made, and of tillable upland cleared, would ſuit well for grazing, and are accommodated with range for cattle, ſituate between Michael Old's mill and Joſiah Thomas's.

6. Two tracts of patented land lying near each other, one containing 145 acres 86 perches, the other 316 acres 116 perches, on which are about 50 ar 60 acres of the beſt meadow ground in that neighbourhood, being a fine rich bottom, formerly a Beaver dam, ſome meadow and plough land cleared, and an old houſe ſtanding on the premiſes, ſituate on the road from the Wind-Gap to Head's mill.

7. One tract, containing 69¾ acres of Pine land, not very ſtony or that country, ſurveyed and returned, ſituate on the road from Emanuel Gonſales's mill to the Shawhollo ſettlement made by James & Drinker, on which Ephraim Van Orman now lives, and about 1½ miles from the latter.

8. One tract, ſurveyed and returned, containing 33 acres 95 perches, ſituate on the weſt ſide of, and near the abovementioned road, about 3 miles from ſaid Shawhollo ſettlement, has a ſtream of water running through it, and is chiefly bog meadow.

9. One tract of patented land, containing 154¼ acres and allowance, ſituate on the abovementioned road, which paſſes through the weſt end of it, about 4½ miles ſouth of the Shawhollo ſettlement abovementioned. It is ſuppoſed that about 100 acres of this tract conſiſts of good meadow ground, moſt of it open bottom, ſome of it covered with Maple, Alder and Aſh, about 14 miles from the river Delaware and 58 from Bethlehem.

10. One tract, ſurveyed and returned, containing 74 acres 73 perches of land, on a branch of Little Buſhkill, the abovementioned road paſſes through the north-eaſterly end of it, or very near it, between 5 and 6 miles ſouth of ſaid Shawhollo ſettlement, great part of it bog meadow, with a ſmall proportion of plough land.

ALSO, one tract containing 221¼ acres of land, ſituate in Greenwich townſhip, Suſſex county, New-Jerſey, being chiefly covered with wood, the greater part of it good Wheat land, it is within two miles of Johnſon's forge and mill, about the ſame diſtance from Severns's mill, and about 5 miles from Hughes's forge on Muſconecunk.

For terms of ſale and further particulars, apply to Jacob Strowd Eſquire, at Fort Penn, Northampton county, or to the Subſcribers, in Philadelphia.

HENRY DRINKER, } Truſtees of
JOSEPH SWIFT, } the eſtate of
JOHN FIELD, } Abel James.
CADWALADER EVANS. }

N. B. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of ſaid Abel James, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſame, and have not heretofore rendered their accounts, are requeſted to produce them to either of the Truſtees above named. eotf.

Juſt printed, and to be ſold by ZACHARIAH POULSON, Jun. No. 30, North Fourth-ſtreet, near the College,

POULSON's

Town and Country ALMANAC,

For the Year of our LORD 1792.

To be LET, for the term of two Years,

VINCENT FORGE, with all the Buildings and upwards of 300 acres of Land, Griſt and Saw-Mill, all in good repair; there are in the Forge 4 fires and 2 hammers, ſituate in Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, on that noted ſtream of water, called French Creek, which is ſufficient to drive the ſaid Works at almoſt any ſeaſon of the year. There is on the premiſes, a ſufficiency of meadow, the upland good for grain, and may be entered on the 1ſt day of May next. For further particulars and terms, apply to †

THOMAS BULL, and } Guardians.
HENRY CHRISTMAN, }

Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, Nov. 17, 1791.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Doctor ARCHIBALD M'CLEAN, late of Horſham townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, deceaſed, on bond, note or book debt, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame within three months from the date hereof, otherwiſe legal means will be made uſe of for the recovery thereof, without further notice. Alſo, thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, in order for ſettlement.

Nov. 14, 1791. † WILLIAM M'CLEAN, Executor.

Will be expoſed to Sale,

By the Subſcriber, at public vendue, on Thurſday, the 15th day of December next, on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon, if not ſold before at private ſale,

A VALUABLE Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in Springfield townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, fronting on the great road leading from Philadelphia to North-Wales, between the 11 and 12 mile ſtones; containing one hundred and fifteen acres and a half. There are on ſaid premiſes a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, a log barn, with other convenient buildings, about 24 acres of excellent meadow, the greateſt part thereof well watered by a fine ſtream, which runs through the ſame, called Crevell Run, about 20 acres of woodland, well timbered; the remainder is good arable land. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe before the appointed day of ſale, may know the terms, by applying to John Huſton, of the county of Philadelphia, or Jacob Dager, on the premiſes, or the ſubſcriber, of Lower Salford, Montgomery county, aforeſaid.

JACOB REIFF, ſenior.

November 22d, 1791.

N O T I C E,

THE PAPER-MAKERS' COMPANY are deſired to take Notice, that a General Meeting will be held of the ſaid Company, on Seventh-day, the 10th of the Twelfth Month, (December) next, at Barnabas M'Shane's Tavern, the Sign of the Harp and Crown, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets; where a punctual attendance of the Members is particularly requeſted, as buſineſs of conſiderable importance to the Company will be laid before them for their conſideration.

Philadelphia, Eleventh Month, (Nov.) 19, 1791. †

Northampton County, Nov. 19, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at Nazareth Tavern, on Monday, the 12th day of December next, a certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in Plainfield townſhip, Northampton county, bounded by lands of Henry Paff, Jacob Titus, John Riſwig, John Amis, and Andrew Kline, containing about 275 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate of Gideon Richie, by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Marple townſhip, Delaware county, a Servant Lad, named ANDREW SCOT, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, dark complexion, well made, long black hair, ſometimes wears it tied, dark eyes, and ſomewhat quick and ſtammering in his ſpeech; had on, and took with him, a dark olive coloured ſailor jacket with ſleeves, a ſleeveleſs croſs-ſtriped pattern veſt, a flat crowned wool hat, an old patched tow and flax ſhirt, one pair of new tow trowſers, one pair of fuſtian ditto, one pair new blue yarn ſtockings, one pair of half worn neats leather ſhoes, with a pair of large ſquare much worn plated (or waſhed) buckles, one black neckcloth, and an old Bandano handkerchief. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by † PHILIP MOORE.

N. B. All Maſters of veſſels and others are ſtrictly forbidden to harbour, enliſt or employ the aforeſaid ſervant, at their peril.

Treaſury of Pennſylvania,

November 15th, 1791.

ALL perſons in poſſeſſion of Certificates of the funded debt of Pennſylvania, commonly called Militia and Depreciation, of whatever date they may be, and not already entered on the books of this office, are earneſtly requeſted to bring them in before the 20th day of December next, that they may receive the whole of the intereſt due the laſt day of the ſaid month, in January, 1792; ſuch as are not brought in by that time, will be precluded from payment, at leaſt for a while. The intereſt due the 1ſt of January and 10th of April, on Certificates entered prior to this day's date, is ready, and the proprietors are deſired to call or ſend their orders for it, and it will be paid.

CHRISTIAN FEBIGER.

[As many of the above Certificates are circulating in the country, the Printers throughout this ſtate will much oblige their fellow-citizens by giving this a place in their papers.]

Northampton county, November 15, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, four certain Tracts of Land, adjoining each other, being 400 acres in each tract, of which three tracts are patented land; ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, on the head waters of the Weſt Branch of Broadhead's creek; bounded by lands of Iſaac Sidman, Thomas Palmer, Iſaac Gibſon, John Shuck, William Barnet, and vacant land. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of John Shaffer. ‡

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, ſix certain Tracts of Land, ſituate in Penn townſhip, and county of Northampton, one of them containing 387 acres, one other 401 acres, one other 391 acres, one other 375 acres, one other 387 acres, one other 439 acres, in the whole 2380 acres; bounded by lands of David Neeſe, Al.ra Neeſe, Mr. Bower, Henry Deiles, Lewis Ruſhes, and ſituated on the waters of Neſquehoning, &c. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of John Rheiner. †

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, two certain Meſſuages and Tracts of Land, ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, county of Northampton: bounded by lands of John Drake, Benjamin Vandemark, and Joſeph Montany, containing together 187 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of James Logan. †

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, one certain Tract of Land, ſituate in Upper Mount Bethel townſhip, county of Northampton; bounded by lands of Chriſtian Eilenberger, John Townes, Elias Daley, John Lockart, and Hector M'Neal; containing 78 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of John Briſbon. ‡

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, a certain Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in Lehigh townſhip, and county of Northampton; bounded by lands of George Nogel, Joſt Driſbach, and land from which ſaid tract was divided; containing 150 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of Adam Hicker. ‡

N. B. The above tracts and parcels of Land are all to be expoſed to public ſale at Nazareth Tavern, in the townſhip of Nazareth, and county of Northampton, on Monday, the 12th day of December next, and the ſale to continue till all are ſold, by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

WE, the ſubſcribers, being appointed by the laſt Court of Common Pleas, held at Weſt-Cheſter, to audit and ſettle the accounts of all the creditors of MOSES YARNALL, and adjuſt the demands not only of the plantiff in the attachment, but of all the reſt of the defendant's creditors, and ſettle their ſhares or proportions; do hereby requeſt the creditors of the ſaid Moſes Yarnall, to produce to us their ſeveral demands againſt ſaid eſtate, at the houſe of Charles Fahnſtock, Inn-keeper, at the Sign of Admiral Warren, in Eaſt-Whiteland, on the 17th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to receive their ſeveral dividends of ſaid eſtate,

ISAAC MASSEY, }
BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW, } Auditors.
JONATHAN PUGH, }

Cheſter county, November 17, 1791. †

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 19th day of this inſtant, a Servant Lad, named Daniel M'Farland. He is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; his hair very black and ſtraight, his complexion exceedingly tawny, much like an Indian: had on an old ſurtout coat and half worn cloſe bodied cloth coat; a ſtriped flannel waiſtcoat, lined with red flannel; new homeſpun ſhirt; blue woolen ſtockings; neats leather ſhoes, and an old hat with the binding much worn. He took with him a ſorrel Horſe and a ſaddle and bridle: the horſe was about 11 years old, 14½ hands high, with a blaze in his face, and ſome collar marks on his ſhoulders: having had the fiſtula on the near ſide of his neck and ſhoulder, it is rather thicker on that ſide than the other: there is alſo a large white ſpot where he had that diſtemper; he throws his two fore feet remarkably ſideways when he trots. Whoever takes up the ſaid lad and horſe, ſhall have the above reward, or Thirty Shillings for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN EVANS.

North-Wales, Montgomery county, 11th month 22, 1791.

Borough of Briſtol, Nov. 19th, 1791.

ON the tenth day of October laſt was left, by a perſon unknown, at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, a ſorrel MARE, ſaddle and bridle, about fourteen hands high, and ſix or ſeven years old. Any perſon, proving property and paying charges, may have her again; and if not claimed in three weeks from the date hereof, ſhe will be ſold for the expences.

* JOHN DOUDNEY.

T O B E L E T,

And entered upon immediately, or any time before the 10th of 4th Month next,

A FARM, containing about 150 acres cleared, and 90 acres woodland; on the premiſes is a good ſtone houſe and kitchin, a large garden, with a well of excellent water a few yards from the door, barn and ſtables in good repair, a bearing orchard, 30 acres of Meadow, and 37 acres of red clover---the whole under good fence---adjoins the great road from Concord to Wilmington, is 24 miles from Philadelphia, 4½ from Grubb's landing on the river Delaware, and 7 miles from Wilmington.

Alſo to be let, and entered upon the 25th of 3d Month next, a Farm (adjoining the above) containing 50 acres of cleared, and 50 acres of woodland, a good ſtone houſe, with a large log kitchen, ſome out buildings, and a bearing orchard. Very little garlick on theſe farms. Apply to

JOHN DIXON.
No. 74, South Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

25th 10th Month, 1791.

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